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CHICAGO  
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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

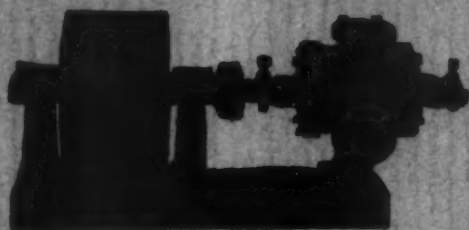
Vol. XX.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, JANUARY 7, 1899.

No. 1

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Recording Thermometers, Pressure Gauges and  
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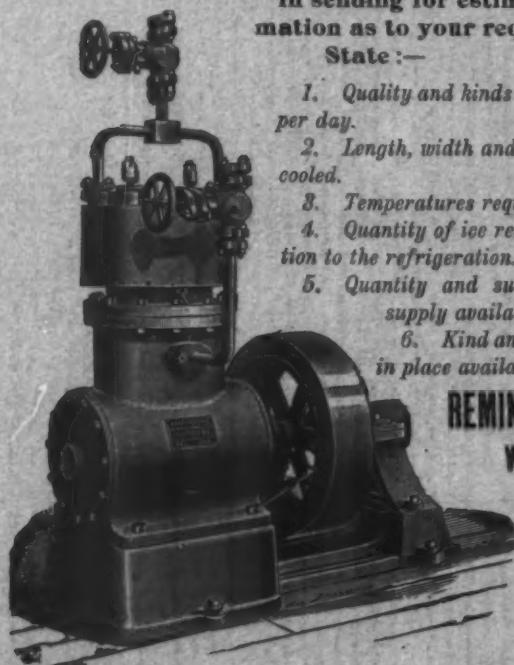
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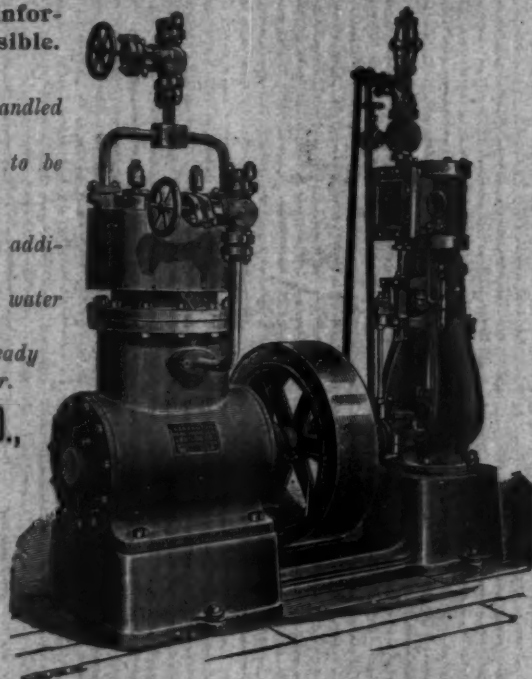
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SUBSCRIPTION BLANK ON PAGE 44.

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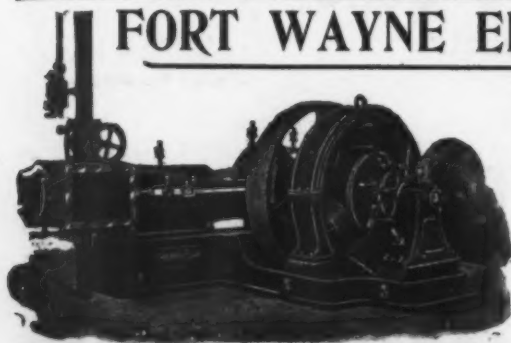
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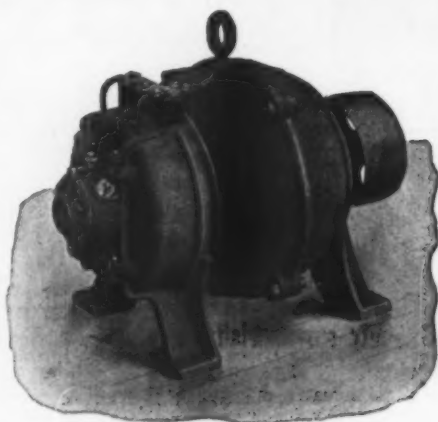
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- Aluminum Paint.**  
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- Ammonia**  
National Ammonia Co.
- Ammonia Fittings**  
Tight Joint Co.
- Architects.**  
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Perrin, Wm. R. & Co.
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- Belt Dressing.**  
Cling-Surface Mfg. Co.
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Leffel & Co.  
Vance Boiler Works.
- Bone Crushers.**  
Blanchard Machine Co.  
Stedman Foundry and Machine Works.
- Books.**  
The Blue Book (Pork and Beef Packers' Handbook and Directory).  
The Red Book (Linsed Oil and Varnish Manufacture).  
The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).  
The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).  
Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration. Sausage Recipes.  
Secrets of Canning.  
Thomas' Am. Grocery Trades Ref. Book.  
Ice Making and Refrigeration.
- Borax.**  
Pacific Coast Borax Co.  
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- Boric Acid.**  
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
- Business Opportunities.**  
(Also Want and For Sale.)
- Butchers' Supplies.**  
(See Casings, also Machinery.)
- Butchers, Wholesale.**  
(See also Pork and Beef Packers.)  
Armour & Co.  
Armour Packing Co.  
The Cudahy Packing Co.  
Eastmans Co.  
Hammond Co., G. H.  
Hevert & Weisbart.  
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Swift and Company.  
Swift, G. F. & E. C.  
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- Calf-Skins, (Green).**  
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Page, Carroll S.  
P. Donahue & Son.
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Haberkorn Bros. (Russian Sheep Casings).  
Illinois Casing Co.  
Levi, Berth & Co.  
Nelson Morris & Co.  
Preservalline Mfg. Co.  
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H. C. Zaun.
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Illinois Creamery Co.
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Washington Butcher Co.
- Dryers.**  
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Smith, Theo. & Brother.
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The Sprague Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
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- Engines and Boilers.**  
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Frick Co.
- European Commission Merchants.**  
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Carlson & Aqvist (Sweden).  
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Fahrenhorst, Paul (Germany).  
Hoefgen, E. (Germany).  
Kiderlen, E. (Germany).  
Lammens, L. (France).  
Müller, C. & J. (Germany).  
Tickle, W. W. (England).
- Fat and Skin Dealers.**  
Brand, Herman.  
Donahue, P., & Son.  
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Levy Bros.  
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- Fertilizer Machinery.**  
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Stewart Heater Co.
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Scott, R. & W.
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Glich & Son.  
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Western Mineral Wool Co.
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- Lard (Neutral).**  
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John H. Hartog & Co.
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Boomer & Boschert Press Co.
- Lard Refiners.**  
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- Sausage Manufacturers.**  
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M. Zimmerman.
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Preservalline Mfg. Co.
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FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX AND FOLIOS, SEE PAGE 7.





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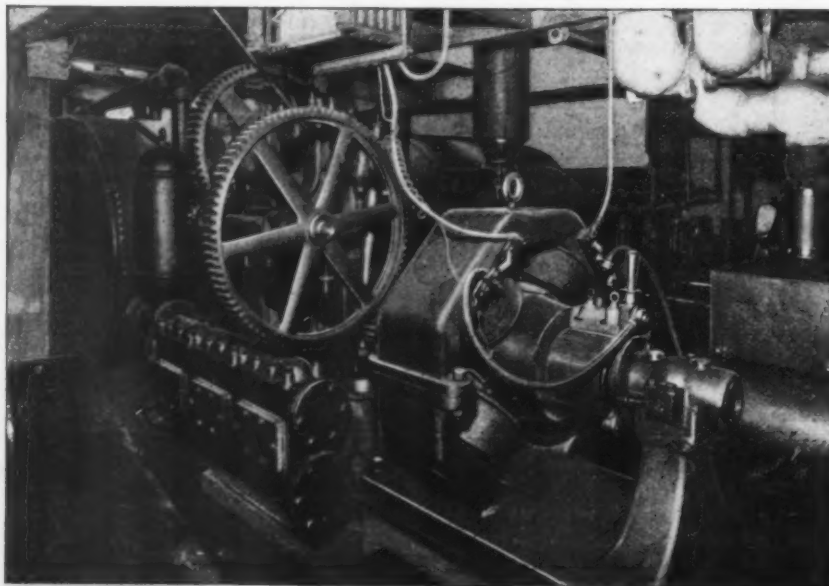
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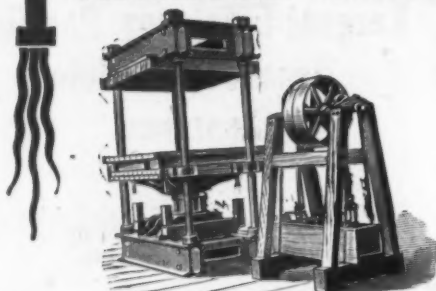
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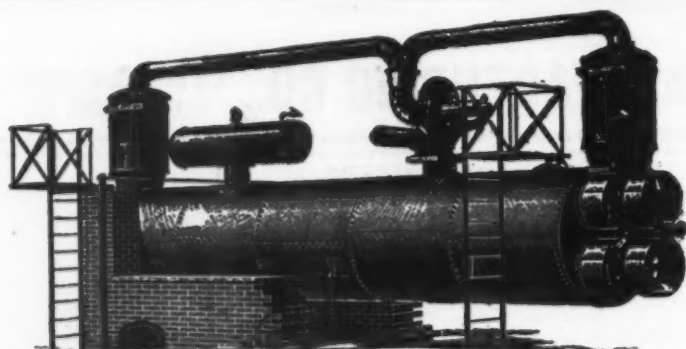


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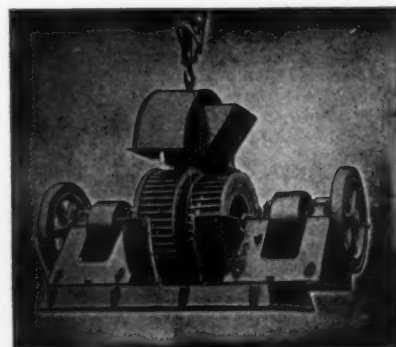
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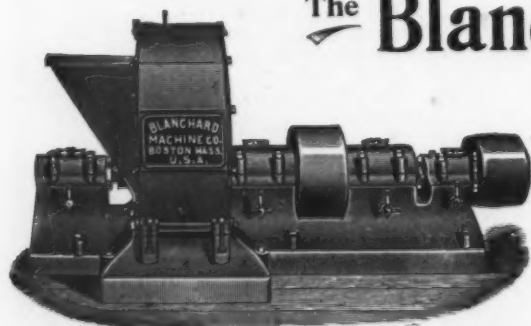
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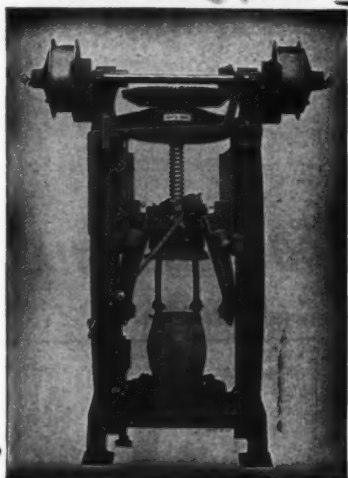
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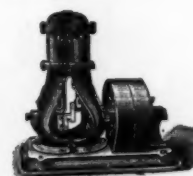


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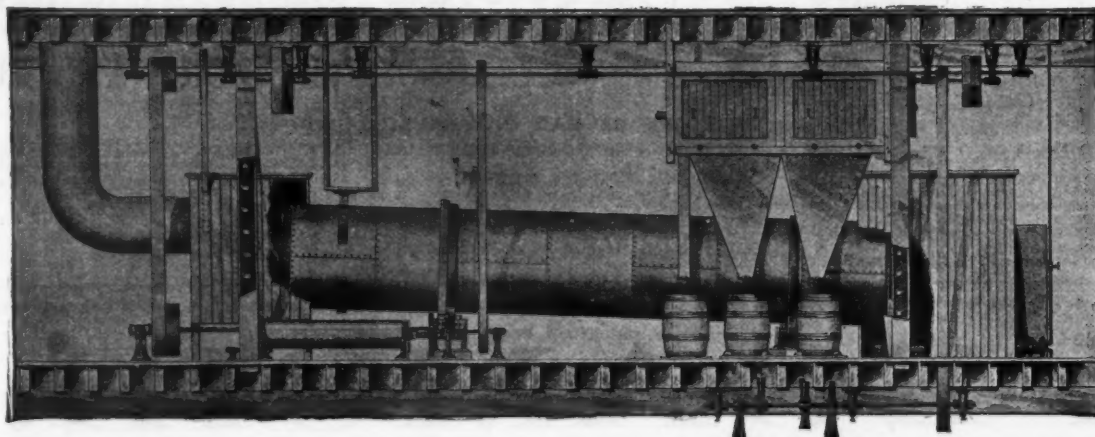
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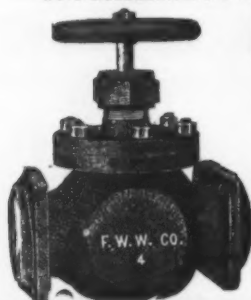
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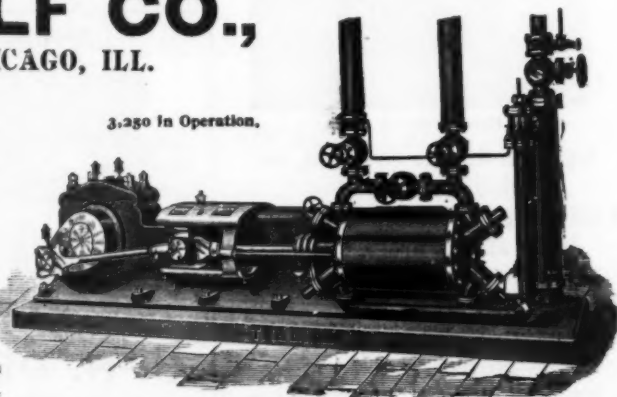
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## GENERAL MILES AND THE PACKERS.

General Nelson A. Miles has charged the Commissary contractors with supplying rotten and chemically poisoned food to the army. The business reputation of a country or its commercial concerns, like the virtue of a chaste woman, is easily soiled by evil reports. He is not a worthy citizen who would damage either except upon the most positive and indisputable testimony.

The Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army ignores the dignity of his august position and the means at his own command for fixing beyond question of a doubt the guilt or the innocence of army contractors, to step into the columns of a daily newspaper at a critical time, to utter statements which are contradicted at the threshold of their scandal-mongering career by the Commissary General of the same army. Officers having the direct handling of these same army supplies, the care of which the Commanding General has undertaken to asperse, take a decided stand against the Commander-in-Chief.

We do not defend impure foods where they exist. We do not attempt a defense of any firm or any enterprise which would knowingly supply poison and virus to either soldiers in the field or to citizens at home. On the contrary, we say that a business concern which knowingly poisons or impairs the health of the soldiers of our army in the field or of our citizens at home is guilty of treason, and is but a common criminal who should be treated as drastically as any other dangerous outlaw. But we cannot infer that concerns whose future business depended upon the faithful performance of important public contracts, and whose long and reputable business career fully justifies the reposing of trust in them, would be so foolish as to be guilty of the serious charges which General Miles seeks to lay at their doors. We cannot, from the partial evidence offered, believe that they did. If the packers of this country are guilty of the fearful criminality charged to them no punishment is too severe. But if it turns out, as it seems likely from the circumstances of the case, that General Miles' mind is more poisoned than the army meats, and that his bitterness is aimed more directly at his fellow-officers than it is at the army contractors, he has become a traducer of business virtue and of soldierly honor, too despicable to contemplate.

With the personal rivalry of army officers we have no concern. But when the whole meat industry of this country is dragged into the controversy and made to suffer here and abroad, we feel that the investigation of the case should have been thoroughly made at the time of the alleged offense so committed, and then the bare, undisputed facts given instead of regaling the public ear with an indecent controversy over such matters, the facts of which are disputed by reputable officers nearer the food than was the General himself. The animus of the controversy seriously discredits the value of the evidence offered, and the evident intention at spectacular

effect materially impairs its impression on all just and conservative minds. We have many excellent reasons for believing that the great American packers will come out of this controversy and out of the investigations of the courts with credit, and that a court-martial should do the rest in the military camp.

## THE EFFECT ABROAD.

The Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army hung his bitter accusations upon the great meat industry of this country at a time when it is still struggling against the restrictions of Europe, and when an urgent demand for our products in foreign countries would have forced Europe to a friendly commercial policy and to the removal of most of the restrictions. The people of Europe will not be slow in attributing undue weight to the official character of General Miles' statement. In fact, we have heard them say: "If the Americans treat their own people in such a manner, what will they do with us?" European newspapers, if not governments, will certainly do their best to ignore or to forget any facts hereafter found to the contrary. They will surely overlook the manifest technical ignorance of the Commander as well as of the field officers, who volunteered to produce isolated facts without giving the causes, and, perhaps, even without attempting to find them.

It appears, therefore, absolutely necessary in the interest of the great American meat trade to emphasize its strongest protests right from the start, and not to hesitate in furnishing full proof of the ignorance of the accusers both of refrigeration and of canned meats. The difference between meat that is diseased and such that is spoiled must be made clear, and while it is easily possible for ignorant or negligent persons to spoil even the best meat, it must be shown beyond doubt that the furnishing of diseased meat was absolutely impossible under the laws and under their enforcement. The suddenness of the war and the general lack of preparation made many conditions hard to meet. Common ignorance of refrigeration or of canned meats caused many regrettable and unpleasant situations. But to blame the army contractors for mistakes committed by officers in handling their goods is entirely unjust.

The cattle for slaughter, either for fresh or canned meats were inspected at the abattoir by Government inspectors. The meat bore the certificate of Government inspection. The Government handled it before shipment, and the Government received it as supplies for shipment. Every can of a packer has a label saying that the can shall be opened in a cool place, the contents to be immediately removed and placed in a cool place. Did the army do this? Could it do it in a hot climate? Was the change which followed the fault of the packers or army ignorance and climatic conditions? It is positively known that in many cases cans were opened, the meat partly taken out, and what was not eaten replaced. Chemical changes taking



place after such treatment are certainly not to be blamed on the contractor, whose duty was entirely completed with the furnishing of his supplies.

For the sake of their business reputé and of the future of the trade the American packers ought to be purged at once of the vile charges. Two investigating tribunals are now constituted, and are sifting the matter. A third court-martial may follow. Drag out the facts. It is regrettable that the Commanding General, who had this meat under his jurisdiction months ago, did not start then and there to punish the culprits after a proper analysis of the food and after the blame was fixed to the proper party. His failure to do so is damaging to his charge at this time, and materially discredits the facts. The General and his man Friday look like derelicts in their duty, if these serious things were really true and without any extenuating circumstances. General Eagan, the incorruptible Commissary General of the army, says they are not true. Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, says they are not true. All the packers say they are not true. Business sense and a general knowledge of the technique of the packing business say so. Will it be possible for Europe to ignore all that without exposing herself to the well-founded suspicion of animosity and of bad faith?

#### CABLE NEWS FROM GERMANY.

Special cables from Berlin state that the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, received a strong petition by the Senate of Hamburg in which the statement is made and proved that by the prohibition of the importation of live hogs a scarcity of meat has been produced which will injure immensely the nutriment of the people.

It is expected that the German Parliament will take up in one of the next meetings after the holiday vacations the report of the high commission on the meat famine in Germany. It is significant that the leaders of the agrarian party and especially of the active Union of Farmers decided to refrain from the intended official inquiry of the German Government what their intentions were in reference to said meat famine. It may be inferred from this self-restraint that the government desires to prevent the exciting debates on that question at this time and prior to the negotiations recently started in Washington for an agreement of reciprocity.

On Jan. 4 the Bundesrath, that is the representatives of all Federal governments of the Empire of Germany, finally adopted the new law for meat inspection, which is now ready to be submitted to Parliament. It became known that the representatives of the South German States opposed the law very strongly and yielded only finally for the sake of harmony. In Parliament, however, a stronger and more outspoken opposition can be expected. About the contents of the law it is now definitely known that all imported meats will have to be inspected only once for the

whole empire and according to a uniform rule for all inspection. Authorization will be given to the Bundesrath eventually to prohibit the importation of sausage, but it is understood that this is by no means to be enacted at once, but only reserved as a weapon to be possibly used in a future commercial war. Indications from both continents, however, point to a friendly understanding of the governments in the near future.

If the duty of Gen. Miles as a soldier is to protect the honor and the integrity of his country, he does it very poorly by leading one set of opinions into a war words against similar forces of an opposing general in the same army. This is the more regretful when the official bitterness between the two generals is known, and when it is believed that the aim of it all is rivalry to the issue in regard to army meat contracts, which is simply a bone to fight over as a *casus belli*. Before noising abroad his unsifted conclusions which will do vital harm to our meat export trade Gen. Miles certainly would have done much better to find out the truth and nothing but the truth.

As seen from our special cable reports printed in another column the German Bundesrath, that is the representative of the different principalities and of the princes adopted the new law of inspection for imported meat and meat products. The law is now ready to be brought before the representatives of the people in Parliament. It remains to be seen whether the people are not of an entire different opinion. We suppose princes can be without American beef, just as well as American beef can be without princes. The German people, however, cannot very well be without American food, as it is best shown by the petition of the Senate of Hamburg.

Officers, we are informed, have been experimenting with meats outside of the army contracts; meat supplies by a small New York concern on some unofficial account. Some of this went to Tampa. There was some sent to Porto Rico under the same conditions. The packing concerns implicated in Gen. Miles' impeachment were not parties to it, though it went to the camps named and some of it may have been the "embalmed" stuff referred to. We hope this matter, too, will be thoroughly sifted by inquiry.

#### IRISHING AMERICAN HAMS.

The Irish hog has a grievance against the American porker. The *casus belli* lies in the fact that English retailers know that the ham of the American bacon hog is as fine as that of the pig of Erin, so to overcome local prejudice and thus enable them to get the fancy price the product of the island pig commands, they convert the American product into an Irish one by the simple process of relabeling it. The purchaser who feels that he is a connoisseur of Irish ham does not know the difference, and remains in blissful ignorance of the fact until told so by the Hibernian

packer who evidently discovered the ruse by the falling off of the export trade in Irish hams, and the mysterious increase in the retail trade of Irish hams in England. This relabeling, if true, is a compliment to the quality of the American product, and to the American producer and packer as well. The present agitation against the English Irishing of American hams may lead to fatal results similar to those which forced a bill through the British Parliament requiring all venders of New Zealand mutton to mark it as "Colonial." The customer still demanded, "That same." The result was to kill the fiction concerning the superiority of English mutton over the Colonial. The Irish ham may feel the same fate.

#### Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since Nov. 1, as follows:

Nov. 1 to Dec. 28—	1898.	1897.
Chicago .....	1,820,000	1,380,000
Kansas City .....	630,000	575,000
Omaha .....	420,000	260,000
St. Louis .....	385,000	260,000
Indianapolis .....	261,500	232,000
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	80,000	128,000
Cudahy, Wis. ....	146,000	143,000
Cincinnati .....	173,000	147,000
St. Joseph, Mo. ....	228,000	84,000
Ottumwa, Iowa .....	148,000	123,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	100,000	84,000
Sioux City, Iowa .....	88,000	68,000
Cleveland, Ohio .....	85,000	88,000
Louisville, Ky. ....	110,000	96,000
St. Paul, Minn. ....	58,000	59,000

Above and all other.....5,095,000 4,105,000  
—Price Current.

#### Friday's Closings.

**TALLOW.**—For the day there was a quiet and strong feeling, with supplies of desirable stock well cleaned up by the week's activity. Refusals on city in hhd's. were given at 4; but not accepted. Of country made sales of 150,000 pounds at 3%@4%, as to quality. City edible quoted at 4%@4%. In Chicago sales of 600 tes. packers at 4%.

**OLEO STEARINE** remains strong, with 5½ bid.

**COTTONSEED OIL** holds strong for the day. Crude in tank cars in Texas of choice quality can hardly be bought under 17½@18, which is at a further advance. In New York refined off-grade yellow at 21@21½; prime at 22@22½, and choice at 23@25.

25,000 lbs. city pickled bellies sold at 5¼ for 10@12 lbs. av.; 200 boxes do., 12@14 lbs.

#### Personal.

Mr. Joseph Gash has been appointed sales manager of the American Cotton Oil Co. This gentleman has been closely associated with the cotton oil interests for many years. He had grown up with the company in which he is now holding the prominent position referred to, while for many years he had been in its auditing department as its chief. He has marked business ability, besides a pleasant, agreeable presence and a large number of members of the trade extended him congratulations.

Mr. N. H. Snyder, of 231 Fulton street, New York, whose choice brands of provisions are so well known, has taken pains to see that his patrons do not become mixed in their dates during 1899. His calendar portrays the proverbial pretty maid with a pail of milk in one hand and a basket of eggs on her arm, and who is accosted with the familiar query, "Where are you going, my pretty maid?" No, she is not going to do her Christmas shopping. Her costume denotes that it is a different season of the year. The whole calendar is neat and serviceable.

# The Packinghouse

## PROVISIONS AND LARD.

### Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tes., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**SOMEWHAT SHAKY MARKETS THROUGH UNLOADING OF A FEW WEAK HOLDERS AS BROUGHT ABOUT BY EASIER GRAIN PRICES AND LARGER STOCKS THAN EXPECTED—A REACTION TO BETTER PRICES PROBABLY AT ANY TIME—THE UNDERTONE HEALTHY AND CONFIDENT.**

The developments this week have not been of a character much against the position that has been entertained by essentially the entire provision interest that better times were close at hand for the hog products in increasing animation to the speculative trading and an improved line of prices. The fact that weakness has developed upon occasions through the week has been regarded more from temporary influences and natural from the somewhat normal condition of trade affairs incident to the beginning of a new year. The statement of stocks for the month have not been especially surprising except in the instance of the showing of short ribs, the gain in which had been decidedly beyond expectations, and exerted a weakening influence, but the stock of lard in Chicago had increased only about 19,000 tes., notwithstanding the enormous receipts of hogs for the period, while it is only 74,158 tes. there against 55,172 tes. last month and 135,946 tes. last year at this time. There has been somewhat less lard produced through the past month as against same time last year, it is pretty generally thought, despite the fact that the hog supplies were larger through the first named period in number than then, and which goes to show the lighter averages of the swine that have been marketed right along. The export movement of the product has been much greater than then, while its home consumption has been improved. That the past week's business has hardly been provocative of further encouragement has hardly been material in the way of consideration since there has been more or less lapse of interest peculiar to the holiday period, in which the principal continent and United Kingdom countries are against indulging in more business activity than absolutely necessary. Thus there have been comparatively moderate cash demands for a few days, particularly from the continent, although the consignments thence are keeping up in liberal form. This source of business, however, is likely to enlarge almost at once, while it bids fair to run for some time yet if the remarkably large proportions that had characterized the movements before the break into the activity by the holiday season. There is no question but that lard will be, as for some time, the most favored product as concerns the wants of export markets. Indeed all fats begin to appear as urgently wanted. It is observed over the tallow, greases and cottonseed oil markets that the exporters are becoming again markedly interested for wants of continent markets, and especially for tallow, and that the goods for making the compound product (a swell as soap) in their active wants, point as well to the free demands of consumers for the lard product, either pure or

the compound. The ocean freight rates are not so much of an obstacle to the movements forward of the property as previously for some little time, since although they are upon a rather more reasonable basis for shipments in the latter part of this month and thence on through February, yet it is clear that where the ocean accommodation can be had it is secured more in the increased urgency of getting the stuff forward, since many sources abroad had held off more or less over buying for so long a time through the freight difficulty that it has now become an actual necessity with them to secure the goods. Everything points to increased vitality to cash demands all around in a few days, and which ought to furnish a better basis for confidence. But as concerns the few days of the week, over which speculative operations have had most weight in determining values, the weakness has been brought about more by sympathetic action with corn. Those outsiders who were in the deal in hog products for any profit they could get out of them and were willing to run on the first showing of unfavorable influences, became weak holders when corn declined, and as they spilled out their holdings some of the packers helped the tendency to lower figures by offering a little more than moderate demands could take care of. Besides, the decline was important enough in midweek to reach some stop loss orders, in the closing out of which the easier drift was accelerated. Despite the moderate reactions for the week the belief is that the packers are not releasing material quantities of the stuff that even where there had been any marked disposition to sell among them, that quiet buying on their account is going on to an equal if not greater extent, and that the packers as a whole will be on the right side of the market in the event of the substantial improvement in prices which is confidently counted upon by the major portion of the operators. That some of the packers have further added to considerable holdings in anticipation of a decidedly improved general situation as the season advances, has been a conversational matter in the trade through the week, despite the seemingly apparent efforts here and there among them to get out a line of futures at the current prices somewhat in excess in quantity than that before the close of the year.

Toward the close of the week buying by the larger packers sustained the market and brought about reaction. The rail freight rates from the West have been straightened out to higher figures since the beginning of the month. Where there had been irregular and low figures, at times through December as low as 12@13c. per 100 lbs., and from this a little higher, the railroad companies generally are asking more money. It may be that the advanced rates are only temporary and occasioned more by a scarcity of cars at the shipping points, and on that account less competition for the business, yet it seems probable that for a while at least that the improved rates will be maintained. This has had some effect upon values in the New York market, as well as disturbing affairs in a general way. The New York market has shown a fair trading in refined lard and the compound lard, the latter mostly on home trade wants, while it has done a good trading again in bellies with Europe since after the large sales with the latter for the previous two weeks through the then low prices the cut-

ters were asking more money for them and were consequently less able for a while to market them freely, but towards the close accommodated buyers again. In loose hams and shoulders there have been only moderately active distributions.

The trading with Cuba has hardly enlarged the past week. There have been a few orders here, but on the whole, supplies down there are believed to be fairly liberal, or at least sufficiently so to enable a little independence among the buyers there until affairs are better under control.

There have been sold in New York and surrounding markets to be shipped hence to Europe this week fully 1,100 tes. city lard, 1,250 tes. Western lard, 550 tes. bellies, 225 boxes do., and 250 boxes backs.

The Chicago stocks Jan. 1 included 74,158 tes. contract lard (55,172 tes. Dec. 1), 43,908 bbls. new pork and 59,167 bbls. old do. (1,298 bbls. new and 68,185 bbls. old Dec. 1), 45,080,877 lbs. short ribs (17,623,174 lbs. Dec. 1 and 19,981,215 lbs. Jan. 1, '98), 45,895,254 lbs. sweet pickled hams (31,399,198 lbs. Dec. 1).

The New York stocks Jan. 1 were 19,851 tes. prime lard; 301 tes. off grade; 730 tes. steerine; total, 20,882 tes., against 21,877 tes. same time last year, and of pork 15,365 bbls. old and new, against 13,555 bbls. last month and 108,739 bbls. last year.

The Chicago shipments were for last week again much in excess of the corresponding time last year, and were altogether exceptionally large for the time of year, and which implies that if cash demands had fallen off, as seemed to be the current opinion, that consignments were being made of remarkably full volume. They added up 16,298,520 lbs. lard, 19,674,548 lbs. meats, and 4,290 bbls. pork; corresponding time previous year, 10,701,451 lbs. lard, 14,850,406 lbs. meats and 4,267 bbls. pork.

The exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 11,465,358 lbs. lard, 17,418,121 lbs. meats and 7,668 bbls. pork, against corresponding week last year, 11,432,692 lbs. lard, 18,137,931 lbs. meats and 3,734 bbls. pork.

In tierced beef there is more of a trade going on with the English markets, while as the supplies here are not large, packers are quite confident in their views over prices. In barreled beef a fairly active distributing business and a well sustained market. Quotations: City extra India mess in tes., \$15@16; barreled mess at \$8.50@9; packet at \$9@10, and family, at \$10.50@11. Sales have been 450 tes. India mess and 850 bbls.

If beef hams not much life to trading, while buyers have slightly the advantage. Quotations are \$17.50@18 for car lots.

For canned meats there are somewhat livelier distributions, and a steady line of prices. Corned and roast beef, 1 lb. cans, \$1.15; 2 lb. cans, \$2.10; 4 lb. cans at \$4; 6 lb. cans at \$6.85; 14 lb. cans at \$14.75.

On Saturday, Dec. 31, there was some advance early in the day, followed by small reactions on pork, while the close showed as against the night before prices unchanged to 2c. lower on pork; 5 points higher on lard, and 2@5 points higher on ribs. At Chicago pork, December closed at \$8.95 nominal; January, sold at \$10.17@10.27; closed at \$10.20. May sold at \$10.55@10.67; closed at \$10.55@10.57. Lard, December, sold at \$5.55; closed at \$5.30, nominal; January sold at \$5.62@5.65; closed at \$5.65. May sold at \$5.85@5.90; closed at \$5.90. Ribs, December closed at \$4.90 nominal; January sold at \$4.87@4.90; closed at \$4.90. May sold at \$5.20@5.27; closed at \$5.22.

Monday a holiday.

On Tuesday the products opened higher on fewer hogs and their strong prices, but at the outside figures there was a good deal of



realizing and as started by lower grain, while the packers began selling and there were some large stop orders as were reached. The close showed declines against Monday's latest of 5@7 for pork, 5 points for lard and 5@7 points for ribs. At Chicago: Pork, January sold at \$10.15@10.35; closed at \$10.15. May sold at \$10.45@10.72; closed at 10.47. Lard, January sold at \$5.60@5.70; closed at \$5.60 bid. May sold at \$5.82@5.92; closed at \$5.85 asked. Ribs, January sold at \$4.85@5; closed at \$4.85 bid. May sold at \$5.15@5.25; closed at 5.15 bid. In New York: Western steam lard at \$5.87½; city steam do. at \$5.20@5.25; refined lard at \$6 for continent; \$6.40 for South America; \$7.50 for do. kegs; compound lard at 4¼@4½. Pork, mess at \$9.75@10.25; family mess at \$10.50@11; short clear at \$10.75@12. In city cut meats: Pickled shoulders at 3¼@4; pickled hams at 6¼@7¼; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average at 5¼; 10 lbs. average at 5½@5¾; hogs at 5@5 7-16.

On Wednesday there was a weaker opening through the larger showing of the stock of ribs than expected, easier grain prices and lower hogs. Outside speculators sold freely; the offerings were taken up promptly by packers, especially by Cudahy, and there was a rally, which left the market for the day only in part 2 lower on pork; 2 points lower on

ribs, while lard was 2 points higher. At Chicago: Pork, January sold at \$10.07; closed at \$10.15 asked. May sold at \$10.32@10.45; closed at \$10.45. Lard, January sold at \$5.50@5.62; closed at \$5.62 bid. May sold at \$5.77@5.87; closed at \$5.85@5.87. Ribs, January sold at \$4.75@4.80; closed \$4.82 bid. May sold at \$5.05@5.15; closed at \$5.12@5.15. In New York: Western steam lard at \$5.95; city lard at \$5.25; refined lard at \$6 for continent; \$6.40 for South America; \$7.50 for do. kegs. Of pork sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$9.75@10.25; family mess at \$10.50@11.25; short clear at \$10.75@12.25; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. av. 5¼; hogs at 5@5 7-16. The large business here in bellies for the week for Europe is referred to elsewhere in this report, also in city lard and Western lard.

On Thursday the market in New York closed strong, with an impossibility of buying closed at \$4.80. May sold at \$5.07@5.15 closed at \$5.05. In New York: Western steam lard, while held at \$5.85, it was believed could have been bought at \$5.80; city lard at \$5.30; refined lard at \$5.95 for continent; \$6.40 for South America, and \$7.50 for do. kegs.

On Thursday the tone was lower with grain, with declines for the day of 15@20c. on pork, 10 points on lard and 2@7 points on ribs. At Chicago: Pork, January closed at \$9.95 nominal; May sold at \$10.37@10.42; closed at \$10.30 bid. Lard, January closed at \$5.52 nominal. May sold at \$5.75@5.82; closed at \$5.75 bid. Ribs, January sold at \$4.80; 3¼@4; also 500 tcs. Western steam lard at \$5.80.

The world's visible supply of lard has shown a decrease in Europe for the month, and the increase for that time of 17,000 tcs. has been made in this country.

On Friday there was a firmer opening on buying by the packers, chiefly, it was supposed, by Armour, but there was afterwards a sharp decline. At Chicago pork closed 2½@30 lower, as against Thursday's latest; lard 12 points, and ribs 10 points. Pork, January there closed \$9.70 nominal. May sold at \$10.35 down to \$10. Lard, January sold at \$5.45@5.47; closed at 5.42 asked. May sold at \$5.77 down to \$5.62; closed 5.62 bid. Ribs, January sold at \$4.70 nominal. May sold at \$4.97@5.07; closed at \$4.97½. In New York Western steam lard at \$5.70 bid and \$5.75 asked. City lard at \$5.25 bid. Of mess pork sales of 400 bbls. at \$9.50@10.25.

### OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo oil market this week in Rotterdam has been strong on account of scarcity of goods there, choice brands selling at 47 and 46 florins. Neutral lard advanced sympathetically.

#### Sales of Oleo Oil in Rotterdam.

Dec. 31.—Sales this week, 2,000 tcs.  
Stocks to-day, 1,000 tcs.  
Jan. 3. Swift Extra sold at 47 florins.  
65 tcs. sold.  
" 4 Harrison sold at 47 florins  
" 4 Brilliant Extra sold at 44 florins.  
225 tcs. sold.

#### Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

Dec. 31. Per Stmr. Spaarndam—United, 100; Stern, 100; Eastman, 175; S. & S., 522; Armour & Co., 570; Armour P. Co., 300; Hammond, 420; Swift, 195. Total, 2,282 tcs.  
Jan. 3. Per Stmr. Durango from Baltimore—Armour & Co., 240; Swift, 325; Morris, 810; Martin, 72; Cincinnati, 19. Total, 1,466 tcs.

#### Neutral Lard.

Dec. 31. Per Stmr. Spaarndam—Armour P. Co., 449; Armour & Co., 439; Cleveland, 60. Total, 948 tcs.  
Jan. 3. Per Stmr. Durango from Baltimore—Cudahy P. Co., 480; Armour & Co., 700; International, 475; Swift, 50; Morris, 560; Cincinnati, 41. Total, 2,274 tcs.

Samuel Sanders, commission dealer in cattle, sheep, lambs, calves and hogs, of the Central Stockyards, Jersey City, has issued a very fine lithographed calendar. The illustration shows a herd of choice Shorthorn cattle, a view of branding, a fine lot of sheep and "Quiet Slumbers," which latter represents a fat mamma porker with her little ones enjoying a nap.

### SCANDALIZED MEAT.

The army regulations prohibit the destruction or condemnation of any supplies except upon the finding of a properly constituted Board of Survey. Major Black, General Miles' Chief Commissary, when asked by General Eagan concerning General Miles' statement that 190,000 of canned beef had been condemned at Porto Rico and subsequently dumped overboard, said:

"Replying to your communication of Dec. 31, relative to 'boards of survey,' I have the honor to state that I find no report of boards of survey on refrigerated beef or tinned roast beef among my papers."

Pursuing the subject, Captain E. R. Hutchins, C. S., U. S. V., an expert and able officer in the Purchasing Office of the Commissary Depot, and located at Tampa, said of this canned meat in his report to General Eagan:

"Under your direction I examined a very large number of cans of beef, both roast and corned, representing hundreds of thousands of cans and found none bad. You will remember that I did this with a great deal of care, and it occurred to me that, inasmuch as I went through the war of '61-65 from beginning to end and issued this kind of beef to both brigades that I was connected with in this war, and having made this examination as referred to, it would be gratifying to you to know personally that I have never seen in this somewhat extended experience better beef in cans than you have furnished."

"I am prepared to show," says the Commissary General himself, "that the beef referred to as being treated with chemicals, and which was exposed to the rays of the sun for sixty-four hours, was not the property of the Government. The beef was never intended for use of the soldiers. I know its history. When I am given a chance to go before the Investigation Commission and put under oath, I will tell all about it and something of the people who are responsible for its presence in the camp."

"It may have been that some of the cans were improperly soldered. The meat within those cans naturally became tainted. When canned goods become impure they exhale a fearful odor, and I have a report in my desk which says a whole car of canned beef was condemned as unfit for use. But upon examination it was found that only four cans were spoiled. This fact may explain some of the extravagant charges which have been made, and I have information at hand which will take the wind out of the sails of those who are making these wholesale charges."

Major Harrison, Ninth U. S. V., whose regiment was at Santiago, said before the War Investigating Commission: "The Commissary stores bought in the United States were the best that could be bought in the open market. The refrigerated beef sent out of the country was excellent." He had much experience with refrigerated meats. Regimental cooks caviled at it because of the "beard," or greenish growth, it took on when suddenly removed from a refrigerator ship to the outer air. This is the nature of refrigerated meats. This fuzz being scraped off, the meat is perfectly good. Even the sick relished it. The canned meats were equally well indorsed by Major Harrison. He said that he was thoroughly familiar with the process of refrigerating and butchering meat. As an expert, he said positively that no chemicals were used in any of the American beef which came under his observation.

Col. H. B. Osgood, the Depot Commissary at Santiago, testifying before the War Investigating Commission says: The refrigerated beef was good and no so-called "embalmed" beef was issued to the troops. He saw 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 pounds handled. Never saw any that was not of good quality. Occasionally a bit was out of condition. The daily supply was taken from Swift's shore refrigerator. It was inspected. If any was bad it was not accepted. There was a greenish mould on the outside. This raked off, the meat itself was in excellent condition; much

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Are you getting dark colored grease or tallow from good high grade stock?  
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better than beef on the hoof. This green mould was an external incident peculiar to all refrigerated beef. Boards of Survey frequently condemned beef as rotten and unwholesome simply because of this uncanny outside which resulted from the air, and did not come from or afflict the meat itself. He had some of this inspected and examined by Gen. Lawton and Wood, and it was issued to the troops. It was sound and sweet. He saw four quarters of beef at Tampa. These were supposed to have been processed. These he felt sure were the base, sum and substance of the whole hue and cry about embalmed beef. Col. Weston called his attention to these carcasses hanging on a ship, saying they had been there two days. A man named Powell had these prepared for him by another concern than Swift and Company, with chemicals as an experiment. He called it processed beef, and secured permission to let it hang up in the sun on the ship. It did not belong to the Government nor the ship. It was not issued to the soldiers. He thought this was the "embalmed" beef and the only chemically treated beef Maj. Daly saw. The Government held the contractor responsible for condition of beef until taken out on requisition.

To all of this worthy testimony may be added the uniform statements of some of the leading packers themselves.

Libby, McNeil & Libby, of Chicago, say:

"We commenced packing 25 years ago. In cooking the beef before putting into cans, there is naturally more or less juice that comes from the meat, the same as there is when cooking it at your home, which is sometimes saved and used in making soups. The beef is not cooked for the extract.

"Answering your question in regard to foreign ingredients and scraps being used in putting up this meat, will say we use nothing but good, wholesome, sound, Government-inspected beef, and no scraps of any description are used. The fat in our can is part of and belongs to the beef which is packed in the can. There is none poured in. We do not handle refrigerated beef."

Nelson, Morris & Co. send us the following in reply to our letter of inquiry:

"We make no soup from the water cooking the tinned roast beef. The tinned roast beef is cooked as much as the tinned corned beef; it is even cooked in a higher temperature. No chemicals whatever are used in the processing of the tinned roast beef.

"We have never used and do not use, scraps in putting up this meat. We cut up certain cuts of meat, parts of the carcasses, and use such parts in the making of tinned roast beef. In the course of processing or packing this tinner roast meat we never pour in tallow of any kind at any time. We cut up with the meat, when it is raw, the fat that properly belongs to and is part of the meat. We do not and have never used any chemicals whatsoever with refrigerated beef, and see no reason why any should be used. We certainly have not at any time or under any circumstances whatsoever used any chemicals in the treatment of refrigerated beef, and do not believe any other packers have.

"No chemicals whatsoever touch the meat under any circumstances. The meat has never been treated by any chemical process of any kind whatever.

"We trust that our replies as above are clear and exhaustive enough for the purpose intended, and will be glad to furnish you any further information in our power."

The Cudahy Packing Company, of South Omaha, Neb., in reply to our letter for a statement in regard to General Miles' charges, say:

"Packers have been putting up roast beef for many years, about as long as they have been putting up corned beef. A considerable quantity of roast and boiled beef is used on shipboard, in mining camps, and a consid-

erable quantity is exported to Europe and South American countries; also to France, to supply the French army, and occasionally an order from the British Government. In recent years, owing to the competition of Australian roast beef, the export of roast or boiled beef to Great Britain has been very materially lessened. We find a better market for our production at home, especially on the Pacific Coast.

"We do not make any soup from the water after the beef has been cooked. We make no soup for sale.

"No chemicals or any foreign ingredient enters into the composition of our tinned roast beef. The beef is cooked entirely by steam, and no foreign ingredients are used.

"We use almost exclusively the chuck and the plate in putting up roast beef. Of course, these are not the choicest cuts of the animal, but scientific analysis has proved them to be the most nutritious.

"We pour no tallow in. Nothing is used except the fat that properly belongs to the meat.

"In regard to refrigerated fresh beef, we have never used any chemicals whatever in the treatment of this beef.

"We trust that the above will be sufficient for your purpose, but we shall be pleased at any time to answer any further questions you may desire to ask."

The matter being now under investigation, many other packers while saying the same do not care to be quoted pending the likelihood of having to appear before one or the other of the investigating courts now organized to sift the matter.

Messrs. Swift and Company are now virtually in the position of defendants, and will present their side of the matter before the United States Commission next Monday. Under the circumstances Mr. G. F. Swift, the president of the company, very properly writes this paper as follows:

"I am in receipt of your favor of the 28th ultimo. Replying to which I will say: I expect to appear before the United States Commission in Washington on Jan. 9 to give testimony regarding the matter you refer to, and such being the case, I do not think it would be showing proper courtesy to the Commission for me to give out statements at the present time."

Swift and Company do not put up tinned beef. This company simply demand payment for 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef which the Government kept them holding for 58 days, and which Gen. Miles did not have the ice in Ponce to keep. It was eventually destroyed. Swifts were not to blame. Mr. Swift, to his letter, adds in another place this statement: "In all of our experience have never used any chemicals whatsoever with refrigerated beef."

In regard to the rumor that Swift and Company would sue Gen. Miles for libel, President Swift said: "We have no such intention."

Private reports from Washington state that Secretary Wilson of Agriculture is very much displeased with the statements of Gen. Miles about what he called the "embalmed beef." The Secretary apprehends that all efforts of the Department to facilitate the opening of foreign markets for American meat will be prejudiced if not entirely frustrated by such statements. Secretary Wilson indicates by his remark that neither Gen. Miles nor the other officers who talk about "embalmed beef" practically know what they are talking about, because it is an assured fact that a chemical preparation of the meat cannot take place. In his opinion the whole matter reduces itself to the fact that the frozen meat could not stand the tropical climate. The Secretary does not share the opinion expressed by packers that frozen meat remains palatable for 72 hours after being removed from the cooler; least of all in the hot zones. The remarks of Gen. Miles are declared injudicious by the Secretary of Agriculture, even if they were better justified, as they are liable to produce prejudice without foundation against American meat.

The Commission appointed to investigate the "embalmed beef" of Santiago will also in-

vestigate the following statements published: Last spring the Department of War bought in the open market a great quantity of canned beef with the intention to send it to the Klondike, wherefrom a scarcity of meat was reported. At the outbreak of the war it became suddenly necessary to send the meat quickly to Manila instead of to Alaska. A good deal later it turned out that the quantity of meat bought by the Department of War was originally made for the Japanese army in the last Chinese-Japanese war some three years ago, but was not delivered on account of the quick close of said war. If anything, this only showed again the durability of canned meats, for which so many instances were known before.

Sensational newspapers make a great deal of fun of the fact that the Commission to investigate the meat question did not find room in the Department of War, but had to take up quarters in a building opposite the same building formerly used by the Red Cross Society, and now used by the General Quartermaster. The room selected for the meeting of the Commission had this sign on the door: "National Cemetery," which, of course, is taken by the sensational press as a most fitting heading for the Commission which is to investigate the so called "embalmed beef."

Beef properly canned can be kept for many years, and still be an excellent and a healthy diet chemically and nutritively. Against all of the cumulative testimony of reputable business men and of able officials, Gen. Miles sets the contradictory reports of a few partisan subordinates who may look to him for favors and promotions. These men—inexperienced food experts—contradict each other in making even their ex parte statements as to the matter.

Capt. Duncan said: "The meat soon spoiled after opening the cans." That is natural.

Lieut. Col. McCrea said: "If less fat and mixed with vegetables it would deserve further trial." So it was not "rotten."

Capt. Best said: "The appearance of the meat was not inviting." Canned meat is never an artistic thing of beauty.

Brig. Gen. Viele said: "The meat was a miserable apology for food in a hot climate." The packers do not control climates.

Maj. Thompson said: "After a few days the meat became unpalatable." Canned beef is intended to be eaten when opened.

Much more of the same loose testimony is offered by Gen. Miles. But none of them state that the men opened the cans in blazing hot places, left the meat in the tins, and even crowded the uneaten portions back in to be kept for a later meal.

Under these conditions all sorts of horrible things happen to the best of meats. The cans themselves tell the eater not to do these dangerous things. Packers put the precaution on the labels.

At the present time the Government has an official commission sitting on these matters. Gen. Miles will not swear before it. He has suddenly realized that he needs a "Board of Survey" of his own, so he has ordered one. These two army wheels will now roll at each other. In the meantime Representative Lewis on Wednesday, Jan. 4, moved a resolution in the House of Representatives for an inquiry by any House committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the war to also sift this beef scandal.

We suspect that Gen. Miles is painfully afflicted with a "presidential bee" and hopes to ride into the White House on this furore.

Owing to the recent rains there is a large amount of cotton in the fields yet which will, in all likelihood, never be picked. This condition is largely due to the prevailing low price some weeks ago for the lint. What percent will yet be gathered is hard to estimate at this time, as, should inclement weather set in, it is likely that little, if any of that now in the field will be gathered, as pickers will be very hard to secure, even if the planters and farmers should desire to renew their picking. This will largely lessen the oil output, as well as the amount of cotton receipts. Just how much, however, cannot be determined at this time.

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Analyses of Fertilizers, Preserving Salts, Salt, Borax, Water or anything the composition of which it may be desirable to know

## REFRIGERATED THE WRONG BOX.

It is easier to scandalize on half knowledge and half facts than it is on full knowledge and all the facts of the case. The army meat contractors are not responsible for the inefficiency and blunders of other people. Here is an important case in point.

In August last the Minnewaska, purchased by Swift and Company from the Atlantic Transport Line, after being duly surveyed by outside parties, went to Savannah, Ga. She had a cargo of 100,000 pounds of refrigerated beef for the army in Cuba. Her port of discharge was Santiago. The chief engineer and the men under him were responsible for the proper working of the refrigerating machinery. The beef contractors did not have control of this machinery or of this cargo. The ship was fitted with Hall's carbonic acid machine. The two refrigerated chambers sat one above the other, and each had its own pipes for independent refrigeration. The top chamber carried the beef. The bottom chamber was empty. The engineers in charge of this meat stupidly refrigerated the empty chamber by mistake instead of the one in which the meat was stored. The 100,000 lb. of beef naturally went bad; was lost; delivery was refused by the government, and it was heaved overboard. If the temperature of the chambers had been taken even every six hours the mistake would have been discovered. As it was, the error was not known until the compartment was opened three days after shipment. A bare statement, then, that 100,000 pounds of rotten army beef was dumped overboard at Santiago, having been shipped by Swift and Company, would be stating the matter improperly. The responsible engineer was discharged for this laches of duty.

Swift and Company secured seven boats of the Atlantic Transport Line, viz.: The Minnewaska, Michigan, Manitoba, Mobile, Massachusetts, Mohawk and Mississippi. Of these the packers only controlled with their own refrigerating engineers the Manitoba, the Michigan and at times the Mobile and the Massachusetts. The refrigerating machinery of the others was out of their hands. In many cases the other ships had inexperienced engineers, some of whom confessed their ignorance of the machines in hand. They were helpless with Hall's carbonic acid machines.

There were other instances where ignorant outside cheap employees allowed the ice to melt—where ice was used—and the whole chamber was a slushing deluge of melted ice. The contractors had nothing to do with this, we are told by an excellent authority, who is in a position to know.

A. W. Allen, of Allen, Grier & Zellar, has started a new firm at 46 Board of Trade, as A. W. Allen & Co.

## CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
RIALTO BUILDING.

### Chicago Provision Market.

During the year 1898 it is estimated that 35,000,000 hogs were slaughtered in the United States, and of this number 7,320,000 were packed in Chicago, an increase of over 500,000 over the packing of the preceding year. This is a very creditable showing for the Chicago packers when it is remembered that Kansas City, South Omaha, St. Louis and Milwaukee show a marked and continuing increase in the number of animals slaughtered and that they now combined far exceed the totals of this city. During the last year meat and provisions contributed one-eighth of the total value of all the exports of this country of about \$200,000,000, showing an increase of 25 per cent. over the export values of 1897. The only perceptible decrease in the export of provisions was in canned meat and mutton, the falling off in this line being caused by the constantly increasing competition with the cheaper canned goods of Australasia and South America, and to the necessities of our own army in the field during a part of the year. Our mutton exports up to the present time have been unimportant. No important changes have occurred during the year in the packing industry, and packers generally are satisfied and look hopefully toward the business of the new year, although they recognize that the margin of profit will remain low, as the circumscribed market for the rough or cheap meats of animals will not permit an increase of price proportionate to the higher prices for the animal on foot. As regards the provision market, little can be added to our report of last week. The general feeling is still bullish, and everybody seems to look forward to higher prices. The outsider is becoming more of a factor in the market, and this state of affairs will undoubtedly continue until provisions get to a more equitable basis, for they are undoubtedly very cheap now. Those purchasing provisions on soft spots will make money.

President William H. Thompson, Jr., of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, gave a reception at the Transit House on Thursday of last week to Levi B. Doud, president of the National Live Stock Bank, who, with his family, left on Sunday for New York, where they will embark for a tour through Europe. Directors of the National Live Stock Exchange attended a banquet after the reception.

### To Go Into Effect Feb. 1.

The new tariff of Porto Rico will not be put in force until Feb. 1.

### Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

Mr. Levi B. Doud, president of the Live Stock Bank, Chicago, was in New York the Europe on Wednesday on the Fuerst Bismarck. Mr. Doud's trip will be extended into Egypt, and he has planned a pleasant voyage of some length.

The firm of McReynolds & Co., organized by George S. McReynolds, who for many years was a partner in Carrington, Hannah & Co., began business Jan. 2 at the new firm's offices in the Western Union Building. It will do a shipping and general commission business.

The annual election of the Board of Trade will be held Monday, Jan. 9. There are to be elected a president, a second vice-president, five directors and committees of arbitration and appeals. The contest for the presidency will be between Richard S. Lyon and James H. Milne. James Nicol is the only candidate in the field for second vice-president. Henry O. Parker, the incumbent second vice-president, becomes first vice-president next year. R. S. Lyon has been in the directory and an official of the board for over seven years. He has made a good record, and his friends claim that the board should honor him by electing him president. Candidates for the directory have not been mentioned. The retiring directors are James Nicol, George W. Stone, William N. Eckhardt, Henry C. Gray and Henry Zeiss.

There was no flour throwing on the Board of Trade last Saturday—no bombardment of sample bags. It was not the result of any conversion of brokers from their old-time wickedness. It was merely because brokers had business to attend to, and chose to attend to their business rather than to resort to tomfoolery. It really meant a good deal, for it showed that there had been a pronounced change on the floor within a month from the greatest depression to decided activity. For once the commercial spirit mastered the spirit of fun. There hadn't been such a closing of the year within anybody's recollection. Heretofore there had been outbreaks in spite of every effort to suppress them. Last Saturday the business of the Exchange went on with no effort to suppress disorder, and with no inclination on the part of the brokers to indulge in it.

HARTOG & FEHEL, ROTTERDAM.

HENDRIK HARTOG, NAMURE.

**JOHN H. HARTOG & CO.**

Exporters of

**PROVISIONS and COTTONSEED OIL.**

OLEO AND NEUTRAL A SPECIALTY.

504-506 Royal Ins. Bdg.,

CHICAGO.



## BELTS...

in a plant are LIKE VEINS IN A HUMAN BODY transmitting power, motion, life. Both must be kept in order.

A belt with **CLING-SURFACE** requires hardly any attention, assures absolutely **NO** slipping, and **increased** power with belts **slack** and soft. Your old oily belts can be given the life of new ones. We will tell you how, **Free of Cost.**

**CLING-SURFACE MFG. CO.,** 190-196 Virginia St., Buffalo, N. Y.



## RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, DEC. 31.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January.....	10.17½	10.27½	10.15	10.20
May.....	10.55	10.67½	10.55	10.57½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	5.62½	5.65	5.62½	5.65
May.....	5.85	5.92½	5.85	5.90
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	4.90	4.92½	4.87½	4.90
May.....	5.22½	5.27½	5.20	5.25

MONDAY, JAN. 2.

A holiday.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January.....	10.35	10.35	10.15	10.15
May.....	10.90	10.72½	10.45	10.47½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	5.70	5.70	5.60	5.60
May.....	5.90	5.95	5.82½	5.85
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	5.00	5.00	4.85	4.85
May.....	5.25	5.25	5.15	5.15

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January.....	10.07½	10.15	10.07½	10.15
May.....	10.37½	10.45	10.32½	10.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	5.50	5.62½	5.50	5.62½
May.....	5.75	5.87½	5.75	5.87½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	4.75	4.82½	4.75	4.82½
May.....	5.05	5.15	5.05	5.15

THURSDAY, JAN. 5.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January.....	10.00	10.05	10.00	10.00
May.....	10.42½	10.45	10.30	10.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	5.60	5.60	5.52½	5.52½
May.....	5.85	5.87½	5.75	5.75
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80
May.....	5.15	5.17½	5.05	5.05

FRIDAY, JAN. 6.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January.....	10.35	10.42½	10.00	9.70
May.....	10.42½	10.45	10.30	10.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	5.57½	5.57½	5.42½	5.42½
May.....	5.77½	5.80	5.62½	5.62½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	5.07½	5.12½	4.97½	4.70
May.....	5.07½	5.12½	4.97½	4.97½

## Chicago Live Stock Notes.

The annual report of the Union Stockyards Company shows a falling of 77,000 head in the cattle received, compared with 1897. The receipts of hogs show a large increase, about 987,000, over 1897. The prices were the highest since 1895, although nearly \$3 per 100 lbs. lower than in 1893. Cattle averaged the highest since 1895. Western and Texas cattle commanded 30 cents a hundred pounds more than last year. The prices were the highest in fourteen years. Sheep, at an average of \$4.25, were also the highest in many years. The price was \$1.45 per 100 lbs. higher than in 1894. Lambs brought 30 cents per 100 lbs. more than in 1897. The large American cities, as usual, absorbed the bulk of the highest priced and best cattle.

Hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week were 182,500 head, against 203,900 the previous week and 186,200 a year ago. Armour packed 32,500; Anglo-American, 20,000; Boyd & Lunham, 9,400; Chicago, 12,200; Continental, 16,400; Hammond, 6,700; International, 16,300; Lipton, 9,400; Morris, 8,400; Swift, 26,200; Viles & Robbins, 16,000 and city butchers 9,000.

Receipts of live stock here last week were:

Cattle, 35,729; hogs, 196,293; sheep, 42,420; against 32,592 cattle, 189,567 hogs, 54,505 sheep the previous week and 42,861 cattle, 141,208 hogs and 74,266 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 10,695; hogs, 17,205; sheep, 3,859, against 9,357 cattle, 7,432 hogs, 5,550 sheep the previous week, and 15,173 cattle, 25,701 hogs and 10,326 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

## Chicago Stocks of Provisions, on Jan. 1, 1899.

Chicago stocks of provisions Jan. 1, 1899:

	Jan. 1, 1899.	Jan. 1, 1898.
Pork, mess, new, bbls.....	43,908	12,761
Pork, mess, old, bbls.....	59,167	70,337
Pork, other, bbls.....	53,969	43,117
Lard, contracts, tcs.....	74,158	135,946
Lard, other, tcs.....	5,186	5,572
Short ribs, lb.....	45,080,877	19,981,215

Chicago stocks were 45,000,000 lb ribs, 74,000 tierces lard, supposed to be old and new, 28,000 bbls. new pork.

## N. J. Weil &amp; Co.

A new firm soliciting favors from everybody buying domestic cash provisions started on Jan. 1. The firm's name is N. J. Weil & Co. Mr. Weil has for years had charge of the domestic cash business of William E. Webb & Co., and is considered one of the best men in this particular line around the provision pit. The firm will undoubtedly do a good business from the start, and "The National Provisioner" joins with the many friends of Mr. Weil in wishing his firm a prosperous career.

## Swift and Company's Capital Stock Increased.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—The stockholders of Swift and Company held their annual meeting this afternoon. A resolution was adopted increasing the capital stock of the company from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The affairs of the company were reported as prosperous, the distribution of product being close to \$150,000,000 for the year 1898.

## Stocks in New York.

## LARD.

Stocks of lard in New York Jan. 1, 1899: In store, 626 tcs.; on docks, 8,552 tcs.; at refiners, 10,673 tcs. All the quantities referred to is prime grade. Off grade at refiners, 301 tcs.; stearine, 730 tcs. Total tcs., 19,851 prime, 301 off grade, 730 stearine. Total last month, 11,981 tcs. prime, 579 tcs. off grade, 871 tcs. stearine. Last year, 18,891 tcs. prime, 629 tcs. off grade, 2,357 tcs. stearine. Receipts, 122,648 tcs.; exports, 19,480 tcs.

## PORK.

Stocks of pork in New York Jan. 1, 1899: Mess, old, 1,801 bbls.; refuse, 223 bbls.; uninspected, old, 12,570 bbls.; uninspected, new, 771 bbls. Last year, mess, old, 2,298 bbls.; refuse, 315 bbls.; uninspected, old, 15,871 bbls.; uninspected, new, 255 bbls. Jan. 1, 1899, total bbls., old, 14,594; new, 771. Last year, old, 18,484; new, 255. Receipts, New York, bbls., 17,846; warehouse, 5,121; exports, 96,872.

James M. Seymour, who at one time occupied a very prominent position in speculative circles, has sold his membership on the Board. He has been a member over thirty years and was at the head of the old firm of Seymour, Hunt & Co. For many years he has made his headquarters at New York.

## Liverpool Stocks.

	Jan. 1, '99.	Dec. 1, '98.
Bacon, boxes.....	14,600	9,100
Hams, boxes.....	3,300	3,900
Shoulders, boxes.....	3,800	4,600
Cheese, boxes.....	79,600	69,400
Butter, pkgs.....	6,300	7,600
Lard, tcs.....	42,000	42,000

## The World's Supply of Lard.

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat, on the 1st inst., to which are added estimates of the former year and stocks in cities named:

	Jan. 1, 1899.	Jan. 1, 1898.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	42,000	47,000
Other British ports.....	10,000	11,000
Hamburg.....	15,000	24,000
Bremen.....	5,000	2,000
Berlin.....	2,000	4,000
Baltic ports.....	6,000	3,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim.....	2,000	1,000
Antwerp.....	7,000	20,000
French ports.....	6,000	9,500
Italian and Spanish ports.....	1,000	1,000

Total in Europe.....	96,000	123,000
Afloat for Europe.....	80,000	75,000

Total in Europe and afloat.....	176,000	198,000
Chicago contract.....	74,158	135,946
Chicago other kind.....	5,186	5,572
East St. Louis.....	10,000	2,370
Kansas City.....	9,531	6,576
Omaha.....	3,767	2,240
New York.....	20,152	19,520

Total tierces..... 298,794 370,224

## TREASURY DECISIONS.

The Treasury Department in a recent decision has declined to extend generally the privilege conferred by synopsis 20,146, dispensing with bond for production of landing certificate in cases of shipments to Canada involving drawback not exceeding \$100. Applications in relation to the matter had been received from Armour & Co., Libby, McNeil & Libby, the International Packing Co., and Boyd, Lunham & Co. The Treasury Department extends the provisions of synopsis 20,146 to all exports to Canada of manufactured articles on which the drawback does not exceed \$100.

## Mandamus for Commission Lantry.

Francis J. Lantry, Commissioner of the Department of Correction of the Borough of Manhattan, has adjourned until January 11 the opening of proposals for 150,000 lbs. of mutton and other supplies of meat because of the issuing of an order of mandamus from Justice Dugro, of the Supreme Court, to Armour & Company to compel Commissioner Lantry to omit from his specification a clause requiring all meat used in the department "to be from animals killed and dressed in New York State." This will be a test case to see if firms in other State are to be excluded from competition in furnishing meat supplies to New York City and County.

## Armour Packing Co.'s Biggest Year.

During the year 1898 the Armour Packing Co. did the largest business in its history. The number of cattle killed was 324,720, as against 323,093 in 1897. Of hogs, 1,361,579 were slaughtered as against 1,150,134 in 1897.

## NEW YORK &amp; PORTO RICO

## STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

(Under Government Mail Contract.)

## Three Sailings Every Month

BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND SAN JUAN, ARECIBO, MAYAGUEZ, AND PONCE.

PORTO RICO.

This is the only line of steamers taking freight from this country to the island of Porto Rico.

MILLER, BULL &amp; KNOWLTON, Agents,

130 Pearl Street, New York.

## WAXED PAPER

is the best & cheapest thing you can use to wrap up

## SMOKED &amp; PLAIN MEAT

Odorless, Tasteless, & Grease Proof. Made in White, Colored & Manila, in a variety of thicknesses. Send for samples and prices.

The Sparks Manufacturing Co.,  
Hamburg, New Jersey.

Chicago Office, Masonic Temple, St. Louis Office, 216 Market St., New York Office, 105 Hudson St., Boston Office, 77 Bedford Street.

## USE

## PURE SUGAR LOAF SYRUP.

The best known syrup for curing. This syrup has been continually used by the best curers of all kinds of meats for over thirty years.

WASHINGTON BUTCHER CO., Sole Agents

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Established 1760.

Incorporated 1860.



### Buffalo Live Stock Review.

**CATTLE.**—The receipts were fairly liberal for a "New Years" week, 126 cars all told. The market ruled with a good demand for good, fat, well-finished butchers' stock, and prime heavy shipping or export steers, and for these kind prices were full and strong to a shade higher, but for the commoner grades and plain medium quality and weight steers, or half fat kind, the market was very dull, and all of 10c. to 15c. lower. There was a much better attendance of buyers, and Eastern order demand, however, and at the close a fairly good clearance had been made. The best heavy steers sold at \$5.35@5.65 up to \$5.70@5.85 for a few fancy. Good 1,250 to 1,350 lb \$4.90@5.25, with fair medium to good 1,200 lb \$4.45@4.85. Light butchers' steers, \$4@4.40. Light to good fat heifers, \$3.40@4.15. Extra, \$4.25@4.40. Old to choice smooth, fat cows, \$2@3.80 to \$4. Bulls were free and steady at \$3.35@3.90. Extra export fat, \$4@4.25. Oxen scarce and quotable at \$2.50@4.50 cwt. Stockers were steady and firm, as were good feeders at \$3.65@4.25. Light thin and coarse or rough lots dull at \$3@3.50. Milch cows were dull, and all of \$5@6 per head lower. Veals in good demand, and light supply at \$7.50@7.75; few fancy \$8; common light to fair, \$5@7, but later in the week declined to \$6.75@7.50 for the best. The cattle market closes for the week with a good outlook for desirable kinds.

**HOGS.**—Receipts of hogs have been fairly liberal this week also, 280 cars up to and including Thursday's. The market has generally been a strong one the past week, values all being in sellers' favor up to Thursday, when there was a break of fully 5c. to 10c., with the most decline on the lighter grades, Yorkers and pigs, with the heavier kind 2½c. to 5c. off. The general quality of the offerings has been good, with a much less number of light Yorkers and pigs, and the demand from both York men and the Eastern buyers good. Yorkers, good to choice, have generally ranged at \$3.80@3.85, with a few at \$3.81½@3.90 of good weights, while light lots have sold at \$3.75@3.80, as a rule. Mixed hogs have, as a rule, sold at \$3.85@3.90, largely \$3.85@3.87½. Good mediums, \$3.85@3.90, and good to prime heavy grades, \$3.90@3.95. Rough hogs, \$3.15@3.35. Stags, \$2.50@3, prices being pretty well bunched all the week. To-day at the close good Yorkers had declined to \$3.80; light lots, \$3.70@3.75; good mediums, \$3.82½@3.85; good heavy, \$3.85, and good pigs, \$3.60, at which all were sold except some of the pigs.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS.**—The receipts of sheep and lambs were 135 cars the past four days of this week, which included about a dozen loads of Canada lambs. The market

has ruled comparatively steady all week, with occasional declines of 5c. to 10c. from the extreme top prices. The bulk of the lambs have been of good quality, and, in fact, in too many instances too good and heavy, and on these kind from 90 lb up, and in some cases as light down as 88 lb, buyers have discriminated against them, and any of the heavy kind were hard to sell at satisfactory prices. Sheep have been in only fair inquiry for the good, smooth, handy kind, with common, or coarse, rough ewes and heavy stock as dull as formerly, except for a few fancy heavy wethers. The bulk of the best native landy lambs sold at \$5.25@5.30 to \$5.35. Fair to good, \$5.10@5.20; culls and common, \$3.20@3.5; heavy lambs, 88 lb and up, \$4.90@5.10. Choice Canada lambs, \$5.15@5.30, all ewes and wethers, with bulky and heavy lots \$4.75@5.10. Good mixed sheep, \$3.90@4 to \$4.10; culls to fair, \$2@3.75; wethers, \$4.15@4.30; yearlings, fine wools to good handy grades, \$4.25@4.50, the market closing full and easy for these prices on Thursday, with a few lots of lambs unsold.

### New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: Walter Franglin Engs (Milmine, Bodman & Co., grain, commission and export), by E. C. Bodman; Joseph A. L. Ibal (provisions), by Joseph S. Thayer; Walter A. Brady (millers' agent, flour), by Emille Pritchard, and George H. Packer (Lehigh Valley R. R.), by H. B. Moore, Jr.

Visitors at the Exchange: F. J. Carpenter, A. D. Sendan, W. D. Sargrich, J. H. Ware and W. C. Fitch, Chicago; H. W. Hughes and J. Elsener, Cincinnati; F. Schnell, Bremen; J. G. Reuchlin, Rotterdam; W. A. Brady and H. J. Landire, Philadelphia; John S. Dalrymple, St. Paul; William Dalrymple, Duluth, and E. Raub, Dayton, Ohio.

The Produce Exchange members concluded this holiday season to dispense with their ordinary skylarking and offer something of a more attractive character in the way of entertainment for themselves and friends the day preceding New Year's day. A considerable sum of money was got together by voluntary contributions, and it was liberally spent for first-class musical talent. The full Twenty-second Regiment band was present, while the names of the vocalists, which are appended, further indicate the high order of the attraction. The committee having the affair in charge had provided seats for the audience running clear across the huge main floor, and these were all occupied. It was estimated that there were fully 3,000 people present, including members of the Exchange and their families, and friends otherwise who had been especially invited. There was hearty appreciation by everybody present of the successful efforts made to please them. The artists

were: Miss Shannah Cummings, soprano; Miss Edith Miller, contralto; Mr. Groyilm Miles, baritone; Mr. Isidor Luckstone, accompanist; Mr. J. W. Ransome and Mr. Press Eldridge. The committee on entertainment was: Henry D. McCord, chairman; Clarence H. Lippman and G. Walter Bevan.

Reception committee: Walter H. Sandt, Vincent Loeser, T. Harry Story, William H. Crossman, A. Maclay Pentz, C. Walter Andrews, W. Allen Overton, Charles W. Rowley, George A. Riggs, Frank I. McGuire, Carlos Rohl, William M. McCord, Charles G. G. Hall, George G. McIntosh, William Hamilton, Walter L. Wright, George Rossen, James Barber, Charles B. Gale and Nathaniel Doyle.

Floor committee: Walter Moore, chairman; Charles C. Seale, Frank L. Handlen, William C. Mott, Franklin A. Ketcham, Henry Raphael, Charles L. Timson, Charles B. Bogart, Nathaniel R. Schoonmaker, Frederick L. Hebert, J. Bertram Howser, Marshall Adams, Sydney S. Brewster, Frank P. Lockitt, David H. E. Jones, James Street, Alfred Wilmarth, Conrad G. Moller, Jr., J. Underwood English and Thomas R. Van Boskerck.

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.—Beef—Dull; extra India mess, 65s.; prime mess, 60s. Pork—Dull; prime mess fine Western, 50s.; prime mess medium Western, 47s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, dull, 28s. 6d.; short rib, 20 to 24 lbs., dull, 29s. 6d.; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lbs., dull, 28s.; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lbs. dull, 27s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., dull, 28s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 34s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., easy, 23s. Cheese firm; American finest white and colored, 50s. Tallow—Prime city firm, 21s. 9d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined steady, 15s.

### Mr. McKeever Bereaved.

The infant son of Mr. E. J. McKeever, of E. J. McKeever & Bro., of Brooklyn, contractors, died Thursday afternoon. He was a bright and promising little fellow and "The National Provisioner" joins with the many who extend their sympathy to the bereaved ones.

"We wish you a happy and prosperous new year" is the happy sentiment of the beautiful calendar issued by C. H. Dempwolf & Co., of York, Pa. An illustration, in red ink, of one of the firm's fertilizer mixers shows at once to the few who do not know what line of business the Dempwolf people cater to. Scattered through this record of dates are literary selections, jogging one's memory that the firm manufactures other things, too, besides fertilizer mixers.

# WHAT IS PERPETUAL MOTION?

We heard of something the other day that approached it.

Drop a cent in the slot and out comes a clove.

Drop the clove in the slot under

your nose and out comes a scent.

Don't drop a dime in any slot and expect to get a dollar's worth of goods in return.

When you drop a dollar in the slot

with us, we guarantee you 100 cents worth of results.

WEST CARROLLTON

PARCHMENT COMPANY,  
West Carrollton, O.

Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.,  
Chicago, selling agents.

## KANSAS CITY.

## Live Stock Review.

With the closing of the Stock Yards Records for past year it may be interesting to glance at the following:

Receipts at Kansas City past 10 years:			
For year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1898.....	1,757,964	3,672,900	980,303
1897.....	1,817,526	3,350,796	1,134,263
1896.....	1,714,532	2,695,575	993,126
1895.....	1,613,454	2,457,697	864,713
1894.....	1,689,103	2,547,077	589,555
1893.....	1,609,807	1,948,373	569,517
1892.....	1,479,078	2,397,477	438,268
1891.....	1,270,917	2,599,109	386,700
1890.....	1,472,229	2,865,171	555,869
1889.....	1,220,343	2,073,910	370,772

Kansas City packers' slaughter for past year and comparisons for past 10 years:

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Armour Packing Co.....	332,655	1,400,429
Swift & Co.....	244,884	830,165
Schwartzschild & S. Co.....	208,924	123,625
Jacob Dold P. Co.....	38,139	339,030
Geo. Fowler, Son & Co.....	5,790	570,415

Slaughter of city for past 10 years all sources:

Year—total.			
1898.....	969,605	3,277,000	623,248
1897.....	960,370	3,038,000	827,866
1896.....	937,716	2,282,080	685,727
1895.....	912,245	2,145,131	575,806
1894.....	958,466	2,013,285	393,298
1893.....	912,965	1,400,205	372,385
1892.....	702,531	1,754,121	218,909
1891.....	545,735	2,011,900	209,641

**CATTLE.**—The records of the stock yards for the year finally closed, showing a shortage in the receipts of about 60,000 head of cattle and 154,000 head of sheep, but an increase in our favor of some 322,000 head of hogs. As usual, the combined receipts of St. Louis and Omaha in hogs and cattle fell short of that of the receipts of Kansas City. We are glad to notice, however, that Omaha still continues to be the feeding and watering place for the sheep of the West in transit to Chicago. The whole year must be called a fairly satisfactory one. To be sure the market had its fluctuations, but with all that, the prices paid on cattle, hogs and sheep showed a very fair return for the labor and the outlay on the entire farm product of animals. During the past week the supply of beef cattle was very fair, indeed, and the holders of such received good prices for them. Toward the close of the week some 1,550 lbs. average sold at \$5.35. The entire sales of beef cattle was largely over the \$4.50 mark. Some half-fatted steers under the \$4 valuation was rather slow of sale. Cows and heifers were scarce and in good demand during the entire week. Some cows, 1,079 lbs. average, sold as high as \$3.85. Some fancy heifers, of 1,400 lbs. average, sold at \$4.25. Bulls were scarce and in good demand, and the larger bulk of them sold over the \$3 valuation. Some of 1,160 lbs. average went as high as \$3.75; some choice animals, 1,850 lbs. average, tipped the \$4 valuation. Range cattle were in good supply; the demand strong for all well-finished cattle, but there were too many of the half-fatted kind under the \$4 valuation. Some Texas rangers, of 1,063 lbs. aver-

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age, sold at \$4.25. Towards the close of the week a specially good bunch of 46 head, of 1,217 lbs. average, sold at \$4.90. Some very good Western steers on the market. A bunch of 1,443 lbs. average sold as high as \$5. Some very good straight Texas steers also offered on the market. Some 1,195 lbs. average sold as high as \$4.50. Quite a number of 1,012 lbs. average sold at \$4.27½, and a good many brought as high as \$3.85. Some cows, 900 lbs. average, sold at \$2.85. Some heifers, 857 lbs. average, at \$3.10. Some bulls, 1,000 lbs. average, sold as high as \$3.25. Stockers and feeders were scarce and in good demand, and fully 10c. higher, except the very poorest kind of class, which, to be sure, as usual, slow, and will be on any market. Only 128 cars of stockers and feeders went to the country, against 267 for former week, against 285 for corresponding week one year ago. This week opened with a fair percentage of beef cattle offered, and some 1,477 lbs. average sold as high as \$5.30. The receipts on Monday, 5,895; on Tuesday, 6,361; on Wednesday, 7,560. On Monday a complaint of too many half-fatted animals, but the good grades quick sellers. Some 1,120 lbs. average selling as high as \$3.60. Some heifers, 815 lbs. average, as high as \$4.25. Bulls scarce and in good demand; some 1,280 lbs. average sold at \$3.85. The range cattle in fair supply. A bunch of 145 Western steers, 1,111 lbs. average, sold at \$4.30. Texas rangers in fair supply. Some well-finished, 1,120 lbs. average, sold as high as \$4.40. Texas cattle also in fair supply and some well-finished animals on the market. Some 1,129 lbs. average selling as high as \$4.40. Some Texas bulls, 1,496 lbs. average, at \$3.25. Tuesday and Wednesday gave a strong market. A keen competition for all offerings; anything with fair finish picked up quickly. A bunch of 41 head of 1,691 lbs. average, sold at \$5.61. A few choice cows, of 1,140 lbs. average, at \$4.25. Bulls scarce and strong. Western steers of 1,550 lbs. sold at \$4.55. Range Texas, of 1,292 lbs. average, at \$4.50. Well-finished Texas steers in good request. Some Colorado steers, of 1,289 lbs. average, at \$4.70. Stockers and feeders very scarce, and supply not equal to demand. Ranchmen are learning not to crowd the markets with a glut.

**HOGS.**—Notwithstanding the large supply of hogs, prices continued very firm during the entire week and a higher market each succeeding day of the past week. There was a regular scramble for well-finished heavy hogs. Good, smooth hogs were in good request. There was rather a poor demand in shippers of pigs, therefore the duller article on the list during the past week. On Thursday the

market stood \$3.65 for tops, with the bulk \$3.35@3.55; heavy hogs, \$3.55@3.65; mixed packing and prime medium, \$3.35@3.60; light mixed, \$3@3.45; and pigs ranging from \$2.75@3.15. The market on Friday still showed firm, with heavy hogs going to \$3.60@3.70, with the tops standing \$3.70; with the bulk \$3.35@3.60. On Saturday even a better feeling, and the market closed for the year at what may be called extremely good prices. Tops standing at \$3.75, with the bulk \$3.45@3.65; heavy prime hogs standing \$3.60@3.75; mixed packing and prime medium, \$3.40@3.60; with light mixed, \$3.20@3.55; and a little better demand on pigs, ranging, say, from \$2.80@3.15. The year opens with a liberal supply of hogs in all the markets, and the prices for the quantity offered fairly well sustained. On Monday the arrivals, 7,885; on Tuesday the arrivals, 16,215; on Wednesday the arrivals, 17,850. Heavy hogs were still in good demand, and sold Monday \$3.60@3.75; mixed packing and prime medium at \$3.45@3.60; light hogs, \$3.20@3.55; the tops standing at \$3.75, with the bulk \$3.45@3.70. On Tuesday the market showed some weakness, and the quality of the hogs offered were a great deal better than that of the day before; yet still the prices had a downward tendency in them. The tops stood still at \$3.75; the bulk, \$3.40@3.60. On Wednesday there was an easier feeling still from 2½, and in some cases 5c. lower. The market stood, with tops, say, \$3.72½, with the bulk \$3.35@3.55½. Heavy hogs are still in good demand, and are holding fairly steady prices. Pigs are in better request this week, and range from \$2.50@3.15, mixed packing and prime medium running from \$3.45@3.55. Light mixed at \$3.30@3.40. The best run of pigs are ranging \$3@3.10, with a fair demand from outside purchasers.

The supply of sheep during the past week was rather small all week; not many animals of a desirable order. The market, however, closed fairly steady. A bunch of 925 Texas ewes and wethers, of 85 lbs. average, sold at \$3.65. A bunch of 406 Wyoming wethers, of 115 lbs. average, sold at \$4.05. A bunch of 450 New Mexican wethers, of 93 lbs. average, sold at \$4.05. The present week opened showing a little better in receipts. On Monday, 547 head; on Tuesday, 4,185, and on Wednesday, 3,520 head. Some lambs, 86 lbs. average, sold at \$5.10. A bunch of 513 fed Texas, of 66 lbs. average, sold at \$3.75. Another bunch of 314, of 85 lbs. average, sold at \$3.60. Any desirable lots are picked up. Stockers and feeders are scarce, but there is not much of a demand for them at present writing.

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### PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

\* The slaughtering plant of John F. Geisinger has been destroyed by fire at Centre Valley, Pa. Loss, \$3,500. Insurance, \$2,400.

\* The storage warehouse of the A. Booth Packing Co., at 714 South Thirtieth street, Omaha, Neb., has been injured by fire to the extent of \$2,000.

\* L. A. Hummer, will, at an early date, erect a handsome building at the corner of Somerset street and Linden avenue, Plainfield, N. J., for their meat business.

\* The plant of the Tennessee Packing and Provision Co., at Seventh street and Avenue H, Birmingham, Ala., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$40,000; partially insured for \$8,000.

\* The statement of fish receipts at the port of Gloucester, Mass., says that the amount of all kinds of fish received at that port for 1898 was the largest in twelve years, being 104,098,000 pounds.

\* A permit has been granted for establishing a combined packinghouse and cold storage at Durango, Mex., for the furnishing of meat of a superior quality to the City of Mexico and other points.

\* J. B. McLaughlin, Jr.; R. L. C. Cochran and J. M. McLaughlin have incorporated the Cochran-McLaughlin Company with a capital stock of \$25,000, with privilege of increasing to \$40,000. The company will conduct a provision business.

\* Armour & Co. of Chicago and the John Morrill Co. of Ottumwa, Ia., have been awarded contracts for supplying the thirteen Iowa public institutions with meat for the ensuing year. Other firms were shut out because they did not submit samples.

\* The trustees of the Dayton (O.) State Hospital have awarded the contract for supplying fresh meat to that institution from Jan. 1, 1899, to H. Burkhardt & Co. at the following prices: Beef, \$7.20; mutton, \$4.50; Corned beef, \$2.50, and veal, \$7.40 cwt.

\* Locke & Doggett, of Locustville, Nova Scotia, have about perfected their arrangements for transferring their lobster-packing business from Lockeville to Kaull & Anthony's wharf, Newport, R. I. They expect to handle 25,000 to 30,000 lb. of lobsters weekly.

\* Governor Smith of Montana has issued a proclamation amending the 1897 regulations governing the importation of Southern cattle into the State, setting forth that all such importations must be accompanied by a certificate, signed by the authorized inspectors, and stating that the cattle have been dipped, in accordance with the formula of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

\* The rules of the Live Stock Sanitary Board of Oklahoma for 1899 provide that after Jan. 1 no cattle will be admitted to the Territory from south of the National Federal quarantine line, unless dipped. After that date Oklahoma cattle cannot pass from Cleveland, Oklahoma, Pottawatomie, Lincoln, Logan, Payne, Pawnee and Noble Counties into any other counties of the territory without being dipped in accordance with Federal regulations.

\* According to the report of the Montana State Stock Commission, the price of State cattle has during the past season averaged 5 per cent. higher than ever before. The number shipped outside the State during the season of 1898 was 178,285, and 60,000 were killed for home consumption, making the consumption of Montana cattle this year 232,225. During the year the Montana inspectors received 16,058 strays, worth \$636,000, of which \$227,943.90 was paid through the Montana Stock Growers' Association.

\* The veterinarians and medical men of Minneapolis, Minn., are much interested in abolishing the three offices of city veterinarian, dairy inspector and meat inspector, and contend that the several inspectors specified are, under the present system, duplicating each other's work, and incidentally arriving at decidedly unsatisfactory results. They would be in favor of allowing the new inspector two chief assistants, who could be employed under his constant supervision, thus insuring better service at less cost, and to this end are to lay the matter before the City Council.

### NOTES FROM CANADA.

A meeting was held at South Finch, Ont., for the purpose of forming a company to build a cold storage on the line of the O. & N. Y. Railway.

The imports of bacon, hams and lards into Great Britain in 1896 amounted to \$53,487,607, of which only \$5,163,849 worth was obtained from Canada.

Professor Robertson, of Canada, dealing with the question of the production of pork, says that in 1892 it was estimated that there were 102,172,224 hogs in the world. Of that number Canada was credited with 1,706,785.

Messrs. Campbell, Shearer & Co. of London, Eng., have made an offer to the Board of Trade Council of Halifax, and through it to the government of Nova Scotia, concerning the establishment of a cold storage system of some 50,000 tons capacity per annum for the port of Halifax. They propose to set up this system in return for a guarantee of capital and interest at 4 per cent. for twenty years and a sum of \$500,000. They agree to erect an abattoir capable of handling 25,000 head of cattle, 50,000 calves, 50,000 hogs, and 50,000 sheep. The council of the board has considered the offer, and has reported favorably upon it, and has recommended it to the consideration of the provincial government.

### Canada's Tariff No Barrier.

The Canadian tariff enacted in 1897, providing that England and her colonies should enjoy a tariff rate 25 per cent. less than that collected from other countries, one-half of

that reduction going into effect on Aug. 1 of that year, and the remainder on Aug. 1, 1898, does not appear to have seriously affected the exports from the United States to the Dominion, as, according to figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, among the various other exports there were beef products in 1897 amounting to \$65,213, and those of 1898, \$175,068, being an increase of \$109,855, and in 1898 the increase in hog products was \$317,503, while in the same period the gain in the number of gallons of cottonseed oil was 64,109. In fact, the exports from the United States to Canada have never shown more rapid gains than since the enactment of the new Canadian tariff, giving to imports from Great Britain and her colonies advantages over those from the United States.

### RESUME OF '98'S BUSINESS.

The packers of Chicago transacted an unusually large business during the year 1898. The aggregate slaughter of hogs at Chicago during 1898 may be estimated at about 8,000,000—an increase of about 1,300,000. Fully 10 per cent. of the aggregate slaughter was for the dressed meat trade. Prices ruled somewhat irregular within the range of \$3.10@4.80. The lowest was in November and the highest in May. In 1897 prices ranged \$3@4.65—10@15c. lower than in the year just closed. The average weight of hogs received at Chicago was lighter than that of 1897 by about 10 lbs. The aggregate value of the hogs slaughtered was about \$73,000,000. The total quantity of products made, including those furnished to the fresh meat and refrigerator car trades, as estimated at 1,360,000,000 lbs. and classified as follows: Pork, sides and loins, about 680,000,000 lbs.; hams of all kinds, about 232,000,000 lbs.; shoulders and picnic hams, about 160,000,000 lbs., and lard, about 288,000,000 lbs.

The number of employees in all branches of the trade may be estimated at 20,000 to 22,000, a slight increase over the number for 1897.

During the year just closed Chicago packers slaughtered about 1,600,000 cattle and 3,000,000 sheep, for which the farmers of the West received about \$75,000,000.



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## OUR GREATEST COMPETITOR.

(Written especially for "The National Provisioner.")

(Copyrighted.)

No. VI.

(Begun in issue of Dec. 3.)

Owing to the crowded condition of our columns this week our article in connection with the Australian series is omitted.

### CLING—SURFACE.

At the outset of the closing year of the nineteenth century the abolition of tight belts has become a subject of such prime importance that it is well to call attention to the facts which have brought about a great benefit to the world of power. For years the loss of power in its transmission by belting has occupied the attention of the scientific and mechanical world. Engineers who realize the tremendous loss of power every day and every hour in the day, must necessarily be interested in the product which not only allows belts to be run so slack that they almost touch, but also secures an increase of from 10 to 30 per cent. in power.

It remained for the inventor of Cling-Surface to produce an application which is so different from and so much more than a belt dressing that it cannot be properly classified under that head. That instant recognition was given Cling-Surface is attested by the marvelous growth of the trade, both domestic and foreign, of the Cling-Surface Manufacturing Company of 190-196 Virginia street, Buffalo, since its inception three years ago. During three years the business has developed to one of large proportions. The first year was devoted entirely to the purpose left the problem of purchasing a carcass of a test, Cling-Surface having been put in

the hands of half a hundred manufacturers for trial. It was applied to every known kind of belts, under all sorts of conditions, and received unanimous approval. This great extension of trade has compelled the company to remove from its former quarters on Court street to a factory affording facilities ten-fold greater. That the sphere of usefulness of Cling-Surface is a large one is further attested by the fact that the output is being daily shipped to all parts of the globe, orders being received from South America, Europe, Asia, South Africa and Hawaii. The experience of the company has proved that when the compound is once correctly and properly used, its patronage from those users is forever assured.

Cling-Surface has proven that belts upon which it is properly used will stop slipping; that the power will be permanently increased to such an extent that the increase in a fair-sized plant will be worth far in excess of the cost of the material; that the belts, if they be of leather, will become as soft as calfskin, yet firm and flexible and also waterproof. These results are produced by this compound, which is of purely animal material, and was developed only after years of laboratory study and work by a technical chemist. The manufacturers will be glad to give full particulars upon application.

One of the first concerns to use Cling-Surface was the Erie Railroad Company at the Union drydocks in Buffalo, and the Erie officials assert that they have "saved the cost of taking up 500 belts in the past two years and a half." As all these results have been produced innumerable times, the Cling-Surface Manufacturing Company guarantees complete satisfaction with every pound of its output.

## Answers to Correspondents.

**NEW ORLEANS.**—While oil cake from cottonseed is chiefly utilized for cattle feeding a considerable amount, for various reasons unsuitable for this purpose, is ground and used as fertilizer. The value of oil cake for manurial purposes depends mainly on the large amount of nitrogenous matter it contains. Cottonseed cake or meal contains very little phosphoric acid and potash in comparison with animal fertilizers. If you wish a copy of our "Yellow Book" on cottonseed oil manufacture, we will send it upon receipt of price, \$3.25, postpaid. It is an excellent investment for any one in this business.

**ST. PAUL.**—Ordinarily vinegars are branded and sold at 20 grain, 50 grain, etc., indicating their strength. This means that one troy ounce of the vinegar will exactly neutralize 20 grains, 50 grains, etc., of potassium bicarbonate.

**MOBILE.**—If your pressure on cottonseed meal is carried too far the value of the cake as cattle food is greatly diminished, so that in extreme cases it may be rendered unsalable as such. (2) The object of heating seed meal before pressing is not only to render the oil more fluid and hence easier flowing, but also to partly coagulate the albuminous matters present in the seed.

**J. S., NEW YORK.**—We do not answer anonymous communications. This is an inflexible rule. If you will sign your name to inquiry it will be answered under your initials in this column of our answers to correspondents.

**Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co.,** the live stock commission merchants of Chicago, have issued a most attractive calendar for 1899. On it are beautiful illustrations of "Clarence Kirklevington," the celebrated Shorthorn bull, and landscape scenes from Scotland and England.

## The name Westinghouse is a guarantee.

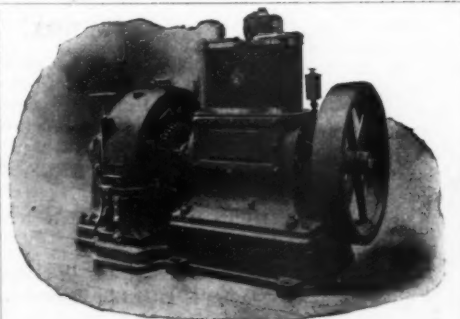


FIG. 1.

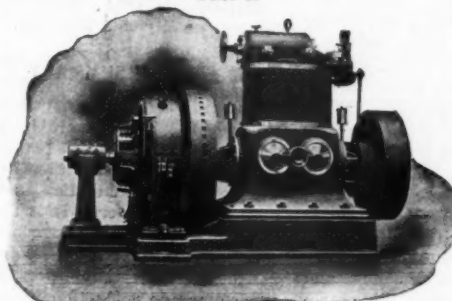


FIG. 2.

### DIRECT-CONNECTED ENGINES & DYNAMOS

Fig. 1 shows a Westinghouse "Standard" engine direct-connected to Westinghouse "Engine" type Generator. Fig. 2 shows a similar combination, but with "compound" engine.

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# Hides and Skins

## MARKETS.

### CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The old year closed with prices on a very firm foundation and a generally good demand for all varieties. Accumulations are somewhat lighter than they were at the corresponding period last year. Every present indication points to fair sales and well-sustained prices as a feature of the early portion of the year. If tanners can be made to realize that any material depreciation in values is not a probable condition of the new future, they will very likely lay in a supply of hides, as stocks are very much depleted. If this course is followed the prosperity of the hide contingent is virtually assured for the first six months of '99.

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb. and up, free of brands, have advanced slightly, having sold at 11½¢@11¼¢. As stocks are held at the latter price it may be accepted as the ruling quotation. There are comparatively few on hand.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb. and up, have sold in a moderate way at 10¢. There are some holders with offerings at 10¼¢, but 10¢. will purchase whatever is wanted.

**COLORADO STEERS** have sold in a limited way at 9¢. There are offerings at 9¼¢, but unless the price is reduced they will continue to "offer."

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have been in active request and are very well sold up. They are worth 10½¢.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands and 55 lb. and up, are reported to have sold at an outside point at 11¢. The best offer obtainable here at this writing is 10½¢. Light weights, i. e., under 55 lb., have been cleared up at 10¼¢.

**BRANDED COWS** are worth 9½¢. There are very few available.

**NATIVE BULLS** are nominally worth 9½¢.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Dealers have bought considerable stock in anticipation of the needs of tanners, and in the hope of getting an advance on their wares. It is thought that this policy on the part of the dealers is well warranted by the existing conditions.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb., free of brands and grubs, offer at 10¢., although it is probable that holders would be susceptible to a slightly lower offer. They are too scarce, however, to warrant any appreciable shading.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb., have sold in a limited way at 10¼¢@9¼¢. for ones and twos.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS.**—An ordinary selection is worth 8½¢. flat. Some choice stock has brought ¼¢. premium. The general demand is limited.

**HEAVY COWS, 60 lb. and up, free of brands and grubs,** have been in fairly active request. They offer at 9½¢@10¢.

**NATIVE BULLS** are a strong factor and would command 9¢.

**CALFSKINS.**—Country skins are very closely sold up and dealers are now holding them at 13¢. While sales are not as yet brisk on this basis, it is probable that good country skins at 13¢. are safe property to own. The tanners are always skeptical as to the basis of an advance, and it always requires time to bring about the conviction that there is an excuse for the new price and that the latter seems likely to be sustained.

**KIPS** have deteriorated in quality co-incidentally with the season. An ordinary offering at 11¢. evidently offers little incentive to buyers.

**DEACONS** range in price from 52½¢@75¢., according to weight, quality and selection.

**SLUNKS, 25¢@30¢.**

**HORSE HIDES** are pretty well sustained at \$3.40. An extra quality would command more money.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The market is very firm, prices being high and well sustained. Stocks are closely sold up. We quote:

**PACKER PELTS, \$1.**

**COUNTRY PELTS, 60¢@90¢.**

**COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 25¢@40¢.**

**PACKER LAMBS, \$1.**

### KANSAS CITY.

**HIDES.**—The last week of the past year closed recording sales of some 15,000 hides, all at full prices. Branded cows in good request at 9½¢., not enough to satisfy the demand. Butt brands, 10¢. Colorados, 9¢. As may be expected, the new year has opened so far in a very quiet manner. Tanners are making inquiries in a sort of a listless manner; what offerings they make are mostly on the basis of last sales, but the packers have already taken a step higher, and are holding Colorados rather stiff at 9¼¢. They are trying to make a 10¼¢. butt-brand market. They have already in some directions established a 10¼¢. heavy Texas market, but as heavy Texas are not numerous, the sales are not very plentiful. They have tried to put light Texas at 10½¢., but, having failed, have fallen back on 10¼¢. Some of them are now trying to make a 10¢. extreme Texas market, but so far they have not succeeded in doing so. The native steer market, as far as Kansas City is concerned, may be counted dull. None of the tanners seem anxious to nibble at the 11½¢. price. At 11½¢. some could be moved, but there are quite a mass of tanners seemingly quite indifferent at present writing. It is only natural that there should be a larger slaughter of native steers from this on—enough for all demands, and the tanners seem to be banking on this proposition. To be sure the last days of December, not having a grubbing privilege, will make the tanners hesitate to buy, preferring to wait on the January hides, on which they will get a grubbing. The largest slaughter of any one kind at present, Colorado steers, and they are getting to be quite numerous. Some 15,000 could be picked up here at present writing, and it is some time since this amount

of any one kind has piled up in this city. At 9¢. there could be free selling, but as yet tanners do not seem to require the stock at 9¼¢. Heavy native cows are also in the dumps, and, while all the packers are asking 11¢., with one exception, who will sell a car at 10½¢., the tanners seem very indifferent on them, and they are slowly growing more numerous. The slaughter of this class from now on until the 1st of April will be on the steady increase over that of the past four months. The market, on the whole, may be called a fairly strong one, and if the packers will accept the prices that the tanners are now willing to pay for the goods on hand, the packers will surely have nothing to regret at accepting.

**SHEEPSKINS** are still in good demand. Some prime heavy skins, holiday take off, were sold at \$1.12½, the highest price that sheepskins have been sold in this city for some time past. The stocks are very small, and the demand very good. A lot of lamb-skins, rather light average, were sold at 70¢. each.

### BOSTON.

Buff passed into '99 at 9¼¢. New Englanders have gone to 9½¢@9¼¢. Condition, while not especially active, are promising. We quote:

**BUFFS, 9½¢.**

**NEW ENGLANDS, 9½¢@9¼¢.**

**CALFSKINS.**—Few and firm.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—A stimulated demand.

### PHILADELPHIA.

Conditions are not as happy as at our last report. The sustaining feature of the market is the light supply. We quote:

**CITY STEERS, 10¢@10¼¢.**

**COUNTRY STEERS, 9½¢@10¢.**

**COUNTRY COWS, 9¢@9¼¢.**

**COUNTRY BULLS, 8¢@8½¢.**

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Excellent call.

**CALFSKINS.**—Same condition as sheepskins. Supply inadequate to the demand.

### NEW YORK.

Green hides are very closely sold up, reported sales from middle of last week to corresponding period of this amounting to about 8,000 hides. The appended prices reflect the condition of the market:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb. and up, 11¢@11½¢.

**BUTT-BRANDS, 10¢@10¼¢.**

**SIDE-BRANDS, 9¢.**

**CITY COWS (flat), 10¢@10¼¢.**

**NATIVE BULLS, 9½¢@9¼¢.**

**CALFSKINS,** see page 35.

**HORSE HIDES, \$2@3.25,** according to weight, quality and selection.

### SUMMARY.

The prospects at the outset of the new year are certainly very favorable to the packers. There are a number of reasons why this is so conspicuous, among them being the lightness of the accumulation and the depleted stocks of the tanners. It is thought that the latter have held off about as long as they consider it possible to do so, and just as soon as they realize that prices are not likely to decline for some time to come and that there is no certainty of any depreciation within a reasonable period, that they will abandon the hand-to-mouth policy of the past year and start in to replenish stocks, which are in serious need of addition. There is at present a very fair call for most varieties and prices are on an exceedingly firm foundation. The accumulations are in almost every case lighter than they were in January of last

**P. DONAHUE & SON,**

HIGHEST PRICES  
PAID FOR

**HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,**

658 W. 39th St., New York.

**RICHARD McCARTNEY,**

Broker, Packer Hides.

Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed  
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited.  
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.



year. Country dealers have substantially manifested their confidence in the outlook by purchasing stocks at the high dollar from outside points and they evidently propose to retain their holdings until the cautious tanner succumbs to his necessities. The latter will buy at the old price, but have not as yet become reconciled to the new. The Boston market, while not especially active, shows strength and promise. In Philadelphia traffic is less active than it was last week. New York is very active, there being but one salter with any stock on hand. Prices are firm in every center.

#### CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb. and up, 11½¢; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb. and up, 10¢; Colorado steers, 9¢; No. 1 Texas steers, 10½¢; No. 1 native cows, 10½¢@11¢; under 55 lb., 10½¢; branded cows, 9½¢; native bulls, 9½¢.

#### CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb., 10¢; No. 2, 9½¢; No. 1 extremes 25 to 40 lb., 10½¢; branded steers and cows, 8½¢ flat; heavy cows, 60 lb. and up, 9½¢@10¢; No. 2, 9½¢; native bulls, 9¢; calfskins, 13¢ for No. 1; kips, 11¢ for No. 1; deacons, 52½¢@75¢; slunks, 25¢@30¢; horse hides, \$3.40; sheepskins, packer pelts, \$1; country pelts, 60¢@90¢; country shearings, 25¢@40¢; packer lambs, \$1.

#### BOSTON—

Buff hides, 9½¢; New England hides, 9½¢@9¾¢.

#### PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9½¢@10¢; country cows, 9½¢; country bulls, 8¢@8½¢.

#### NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb. and up, 11½¢; butt-branded steers, 10½¢@10¾¢; side-branded steers, 9¢; city cows, 10½¢@10¾¢; native bulls, 9½¢@9¾¢; calfskins, see page 35; horse hides, \$2@3.25.

#### HIDELETS.

Peter Strickland, of Dyster, Nalder & Co., hide and skin brokers, of London, England, died at Chester on the 28th ult.

John Frank, an old-time leather merchant of the South is dead. He was born in Germany and spent much of the later portion of his life there. He died in Weisbaden Dec. 30.

Tredwell Bros. & Clark, tanners, of Salem, Mass., have closed their plant for an indefinite period, because their business of the past three years has failed to show a satisfactory profit.

Plum & Gale, hide brokers of the Swamp, have removed to 76 Gold street, while James R. Dewson & Co., in the same line of business, now occupy the offices vacated by Plum & Gale at 83 Gold street.

The Burton Electric International Leather Co. has been organized, with principal offices at Portland, Me., for the manufacture of electrical leather-working apparatus. Capital, \$10,000. Incorporators, the same as above.

The Canadian Electrical Process Co. has been organized, with principal offices at Portland, Me., to manufacture electrical leather-working apparatus. Capital, \$10,000. Incorporators: E. K. Milliken, Deering, Me.; G. D. Burton, C. H. Kimball, Boston, Mass.; H. M. Tower, Spencer, Mass.; L. H. Williams, Jr., Somerville, Mass.; Geo. Wallace, Newtonville, Mass.

The enterprise of former Governor Carroll S. Page, of Vermont, to whom Hyde Park, that pretty city in the Green Mountain State, owes its fame and standing among the enlightened municipalities of the country is revealed in the fact that Mr. Page expended more than \$2,000 in sending out those beautiful 15,000 calendars to his large army of patrons and friends. Mr. Page never does things by halves, and he is as firm a believer in the judicious use of printers' ink

as was that pioneer advertiser, A. T. Stewart. It is obvious that Mr. Page cannot afford to send these calendars gratuitously to the many who want them as an office decoration and a business guide, but those who send ten cents in silver up to Hyde Park, to cover the cost of postage, will have their wishes gratified.

#### GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins .....	18
No. 2 skins .....	13
No. 1 Buttermilk Skins .....	13
No. 2 Buttermilk Skins .....	11
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 18 lbs. and over .....	2.25
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 17 lbs. and over .....	2.00
Light No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs .....	1.90
Light No. 2 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs .....	1.65
Branded Kips, heavy .....	1.85
Light Branded Kips .....	1.60
Kips, Ticks, heavy .....	1.75
" " light .....	1.25
Branded C. S. ....	75

#### Sheepskin Importers Appeal.

It has been learned that the importers of pickled sheepskins have appealed from the decision of the Collector at Philadelphia to impose a duty of 20 per cent. on these importations. In consequence, the case will go to the Board of General Appraisers for decision.

#### SPRAGUE'S BEAUTIFUL CATALOGUE.

One of the most beautiful and artistic catalogues which "The National Provisioner" has had the pleasure of reviewing is that issued by the Sprague Electric Company of New York. The 71 pages of instructive reading matter illustrated by rich half-tones on calendered paper are enclosed between a cover of charmingly blending green and gold. On the title page in green letters on a gold background appear the words "Electric Power, Sprague Electric Company." In red letters of artistic design are the words: "The Lundell Motor, Catalogue No. 58."

"Electricity, the great power behind all things, from which all forces emanate; sound, heat, light, gravity, magnetism, even life itself; what magic in its very name. Unknowable except by its effects, imponderable, invisible, mysterious; mighty as Jove himself or weak as the tiniest babe; pervading all space and all creation, yet amenable to man's slightest whim and harnessed by him to do his bidding. What wonders has it not already wrought, and what may not future generations see as the further manifestations of its marvelous power? By it, space is annihilated and intelligence and speech are conveyed hundreds of miles in an instant of time. By it, we are lighted and warmed; by it our factories and machines are operated; our vehicles and means of transportation are moved and we are carried on our way. By it, in a thousand ways are we helped and life made easier. Great is the power of electricity."

The packinghouses of the United States, quick as they always are to take advantage of everything which tends to make their plants modern and up to date, have installed

and are installing electricity as a motive power, while not a few of them employ electricity for lighting purposes. Following these progressive plants of industry, representing millions of invested capital, come the kindred manufactures—the fertilizer works, the cottonseed oil mills, the glue works, the soap works, ice manufactories, cold storage houses, etc., and electric power is steadily supplanting steam power in these hives of industry.

The purchasing agent of every one of the firms engaged in the lines of trade referred to in the foregoing paragraph should have the Sprague catalogue on his desk. It is replete with useful information concerning electricity as a motive power.

The advertising department of the Sprague Electric Co. is to be congratulated particularly for this beautiful contribution to the trade literature of the country. Is it worthy of and will receive more than passing notice. It will be studied.

Bartlett & Co., of New York, printed the catalogue. After what we have said about this superb evidence of printers' skill, it is not necessary to go further into detail about Bartlett's workmanship.

#### TRADE OF LIVERPOOL WITH THE UNITED STATES.

According to the annual report of Consul Boyle of Liverpool the past year has been the best one in history for trade in American products in that district, and there is every reason to believe that it will continue to grow.

Canadian competition with the United States in the Liverpool market in meat, corn and provisions has developed greatly during the past year and threatens to be keener in the future.

There has been a great increase in the importation of chilled meat. Many buyers and sellers claim that American chilled meat is equal, if not superior, to the meat of American cattles slaughtered in Liverpool. American meat is often sold as English; indeed the choice cuts of American beef are preferred by many of the large butchers to the best English cuts. Experts say that English cattle are depreciating in value and quality. There is a large and increasing trade in fresh chilled pork. It is a fact not generally known that most of the pork pies which are so largely consumed by the English working classes are made from fresh chilled American pork. Recently there have been several experiments in shipments of chilled poultry from the United States. English poultry is inferior in quality to American poultry. There are splendid possibilities of trade in this line if the fowls can be delivered in Liverpool in good condition. American mutton is not making headway, largely because it is fattened too quickly. There is a good demand for American bacon and hams, and, provided they come mild and not too fat, there is every prospect of increasing sales; they should not be smoked.

## PRICE'S CELEBRATED SAUSAGE.

The Finest Quality. Absolutely Free From Adulterations.

NOTHING IN PORK PRODUCTS SO PERFECT!

SAUSAGE, SCRAPPLE, PREPARED HAM, BREAKFAST BACON,

ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

43 and 44 City Market, Trenton, N. J.



THE FINEST AND BEST meat cure in the country. Every butcher and packer should have a good cure. The Bixler cure is the best; tells all about meats. Indorsed by the leading butchers and packers in the United States and Canada. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. P. BIXLER, Fremont, Ohio.



# Cottonseed Oil

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

**STRONGER MARKET — RELATIVELY BETTER PRICES AT THE SOUTH— MORE RESERVED OFFERINGS— STRICTLY CHOICE GRADES DECIDEDLY IN FAVOR OF SELLERS.**

That there is a decidedly confident feeling running over the general position here and at the South a buyer finds on an attempt to buy any considerable quantity of the oil. It has become so on choice grades that the price is becoming a little arbitrary, and through the indifference over selling it a price is made as wants for it may be urgent, or otherwise distinctively higher and variable. We think the market all around is a little higher than last week, while it is decidedly so on choice lots. The New York market is receiving only moderate consignments. The South is getting rid of more of its productions direct this season than ever before, while it is, on the whole, largely sold ahead for several weeks. Indeed, the New York people are not counting upon any excessive receipts from the South, for a couple of months yet, even if then. Telegrams sent to the mills hence always bring back word that prices there are held decidedly above bids here, while it is only here and there that they strike a mill which has any material supply for offer in the near future. Texas is particularly indifferent over any bids from the New York market at the prices that could be afforded here. That State has naturally the run of demands for the choice oil, and it gets them from every direction, while it is able to market it at decidedly better prices than New York, seems to be in a position as yet to pay. It is making less and less of the refined oil on account of the enormous demands it has had for some time for all of the choice crude it could turn out, or, at least, was ready to sell. Indeed, most of the mills in Texas have contracts ahead for their productions of choice oil with consumers running through at least the next two months, while some of them have sold rather freely of March delivery as well. Texas names about its own price on choice crude, and is able to do better with it than through refining it. The large inquiry has been for a grade to make a distinctly nice white oil, and it is making provision for the future, as well as the present, chiefly for liberal consumption of the cotton oil-stearine compounds, and the well recognized wants for the make of butterine. Bids go out to Texas for choice refined from Eastern markets, and the replies are that the oil would not be released within at least 1 per gallon of the figures prevailing here. The prospects are not very flattering under all the circumstances of New York getting much choice oil for sale even for the remainder of the season. Texas has made for its crude in tank cars this week 16@16½, and has placed 50 tanks at these figures, while it has 16½ further bid, and reports are that up to 17½ has been offered for special lots of choice to make a particularly attractive quality of white. The attractive prices for the oil in Texas are keeping the mills busy, and they are securing whatever nice seed can be

had, while the fact that they have a willingness to pay more money for the seed brings it out a little more freely than had been supposed probable two or three weeks since. If this State produces more oil than last year, over which there is some doubt, there is the fact that it has sold much more oil ahead up to this time than then, and that in the future that it will have much less of it to offer, as compared with the corresponding time in the previous year, to the close of the season, while, as concerns choice oil, the comparison of offerings for the remainder of the season will be marked in their deficiency. There are great expectations over this choice oil before the season winds up, while there is every prospect of its being still higher in the near future. The ordinary prime yellow is being drawn up a little in price. It has 22 bid, and which is about ¼ over the previous week's prices. Good off yellow is more generally now at 21, at which it has sold, including one line of 2,500 bbls. for export. There have been sales here for the week of 5,500 bbls. good off yellow at 20¼@21, chiefly at 21; 2,500 bbls. prime yellow at 22. White oil has been bought at 28@28½ for 1,250 bbls. Choice yellow shows prices ranging anywhere from 23 to 25, with one sale of 750 bbls. at 25, and 400 bbls. at 23. Crude in bbls. has sold at 18@18½ for 650 bbls. At New Orleans 4,000 bbls. off yellow have been sold at 20 for export, which is stronger.

While the export demand is not especially quick upon the New York market, it is of an improving order. The large quantities of the oil that will reach the Continent markets this month had been mostly bought at slightly more favorable prices than those existing, and right away it is not expected that there will be a marked pressure of new demand. Private accounts are that the consumption of the oil is of a vigorous order, and in the event of an added agitation of the duty question in France that country would undoubtedly at once add to its buying orders, although the supplies on the way to it now will increase its accumulations considerably and give it ample assortments for near use. The strong position of the tallow markets over this country and in Europe, at higher prices, and the active wants of that product by the soapmakers are helping a little the lower grades of the cotton oil. The manufacturers are finding that the calls for their goods are liberal, and that there is a good, healthy, general business in manufactured products, and they are disposed to take up cotton oil while consuming all soap stock freely. The Western soapmakers are picking up off grades of crude over the South promptly where it can be had without an insistence of better prices, although willing to meet a firm basis. The consumption of all grades of the oil at the South this year is very much in excess of that of last year for compound lard and soap purposes. The cotton oil market throughout has not depended so much this week upon any situation of the lard market, as it has upon its own statistical position in the fact that the oil has been more extensively bought up, and is in lighter supply than usual at this time of year, notwithstanding the production is well up to the exceptional liberal outturn of the previous year. Indeed,

E. H. FERGUSON, President.

R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer.

J. J. CAFFEY, Secretary.

## KENTUCKY LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A. REFINING CO., REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF COTTONSEED OIL.

### "ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

SUMMER } White C/S Oil.  
              } Yellow C/S Oil.

### "SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

WINTER PRESSED } White C/S Oil.  
                          } Yellow C/S Oil.

### SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL.

### YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED STEARINE.

### CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES OR PURCHASES.

Quotations furnished upon application.

**KENTUCKY REFINING CO.,**

2017 to 2033 Shelby St., Louisville, Ky.  
Cable Address: "REFINERY," Louisville.

### SPECIALTIES:

#### "SNOWFLAKE" Prime Summer White.

This oil is prepared especially for Lard Compounders; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.

#### "ECLIPSE" Butter Oil.

A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equaled by none other for quality and uniformity.

#### "DELMONICO" Cotton Oil.

This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.

#### "NONPAREIL" Salad Oil.

A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Druggists', Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr.

#### "KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" Winter Pressed Oils.

Guaranteed pure and to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr. The very best made for any climate.

the hog product itself has had some reaction to easier figures this week, however favorably situated it is for a higher market as the season advances. (For Friday's closing, see page 12.)

### Cottonseed Oil Notes from Texas.

(From Our Correspondent.)

#### The Honey Grove Cotton Oil Company.

The Honey Grove Cotton Oil Company, Honey Grove, Texas, is one of the most substantial concerns of the kind in the South. The management is composed of the following gentlemen: J. T. Holt, president; J. M. Williamson, vice-president; J. B. McKee, treasurer, and W. J. Erwin, secretary and general manager. The position of general manager is a most important one, and in Mr. Erwin the company has one of the most thoroughly posted oil mill men to be found anywhere, and he is also one of the shrewdest of business men in the State. They have a four-press mill and one of the most completely equipped plants for its size in the State. Their storage and warehouse accommodations are built with a view of making them largely independent of the buyers, as they can store an enormous amount of oil, meal and cake and also hulls—as well as cottonseed—and in fact, everything in the way of cottonseed products, and are not, like some mills, compelled to sell on a low market so as to get storage room. The grade of their products is equal to the best made, and when it is said that their dividend last season was more than 20 per cent. on the capital invested the fact of Mr. Erwin's ability as a business manager is proven.

While in the office of the Honey Grove Cotton Oil Company your correspondent was requested by Mr. Erwin to ask "The National Provisioner" to use its influence to have the tax-import duty on cottonseed oil into France made as small as possible—or removed entirely.

(Ever alive to the interests of the important cottonseed oil industry, this journal immediately took up the question, in our issue of Dec. 24, and the matter is now in the hands of the proper authorities in Washington. It is hoped that in view of the reciprocal treaty existing between this country and France that the latter republic will modify its proposed action. The cottonseed oil industry may feel assured that this journal is always mindful of their interests and do-

ing all that is possible in these vital affairs which come up from time to time.—Editor.)

Your correspondent visited the Ladonia (Tex.) Cotton Oil Company's mill a few days ago and had a few moments' talk with Mr. W. G. Nunn, the wide-awake and genial manager of their plant. Mr. Nunn, as is his custom, is turning out as fine and prime oil as any mill in Texas, and also an equally fine grade of cake and meal. They have only recently completed a large 60x200 feet seed house—made necessary by the storage requirements for seed. The old one, somewhat larger by half, is full, and the new one almost so, and they are adding to their supply as fast as their mill consumes. There are no prettier linters to be found anywhere than are made at the Ladonia mill.

At a meeting of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, held at Dallas, regarding the proposed prohibitive French tariff, it was resolved to fight the proposed duty to the uttermost, and to make concerted appeals to members of Congress generally, and particularly to the Texas delegation, to aid in the movement.

In view of the contemplated action of the French Government to debar American cottonseed oil out of France by imposing excessive duties, Consul Brittain, at Nantes, France, suggests to the State Department that if the proposed change becomes effective, that the United States Government place a corresponding high duty on sardines, which are imported almost exclusively from France.

On Dec. 15 at Greenville, Miss., Mr. W. L. Latling, oil refiner for the Armstrong Packing Company of Dallas, Texas, was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Shelby, an estimable young lady and one of the belles of Greenville, Miss. The bridegroom is one of the best-posted young men in the oil mill business, and a first-class refiner. He is a brother of Mr. R. G. Latling, manager of the Purcell (I. T.) Cotton Oil Mill, and has brothers in the same line of business in Shreveport, La., and Georgetown, Texas, who are managers of the cotton oil mills in these two towns. "Whit" is a very popular young man among his acquaintances, and they all—with "The National Provisioner"—extend to him and his lovely bride their hearty congratulations and wish for them a prosperous New Year and a long and happy life. They are now at home in Dallas to their friends at their elegant residence on South Ervay street, corner Sanger avenue.

### LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL MARKET.

(Special telegram to "The National Provisioner.") Louisville, Jan. 5.—Market quiet, with 15½c. to 16c. offered for Texas prime crude for forward shipment; 11c. to 15c. offered for Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi Valley oil, according to quality.

### DALLAS COTTON OIL MARKET.

(Special to "The National Provisioner.") Dallas, Texas, Jan. 3.—After a quiet week oil market opened this week with a fair inquiry at 16½@17c. Meal, \$13.25.

To....

### Cottonseed Oil Manufacturers.

Does your oil give trouble in refining?  
Are you making too much foots or is your shrinkage too great?

Do you want to avoid the formation of free fatty acids in your stock?

Are you getting the full yield of oil from your seed?

Are you making the highest grade of oil possible from your stock?

Is there too much oil left in your cake or meal?

Do you have trouble in pressing?

Are you bleaching, deodorizing or settling your oils in the best and cheapest way consistent with good results?

Have you off grades you want to bring up to market requirements?

Do you want to make "cotto," lard or other cooking compounds from your oil?

\*\*\*

The above are but few of the many points constantly presented to the manufacturer. Small troubles, if not speedily corrected, increase to the point of actual loss in running your plant. Should you have difficulty in any of your operations, we will give you practical suggestions and advice, gained by years of experience.

Practical information and instruction by a practical man given on cotton oil manufacture in all its branches.

Address

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,

(LABORATORY DEPARTMENT)

Official Chemists of the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

284-286 Pearl St., New York City.



## The Buckeye Iron AND Brass Works

DAYTON, OHIO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cottonseed Oil Mill  
AND Linseed Oil Mill

### MACHINERY

OF ALL KINDS.

Rolls, Hydraulic Pumps  
Cake Formers, Meal Cookers  
and Accumulators.

The Most Perfect System  
of Pressure Application.

The Very Latest Improvements  
and the Very Best.



THE BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC PRESS.

SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.



# Tallow, Stearine, Soap

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

**TALLOW.**—The developments since the beginning of the year have been essentially of the order that have been expected. Reports from all points in Europe are of hardening markets. The London sale on Wednesday, after its adjournment over the holiday period, came 6d. higher, while there were 1,200 casks sold out of 1,800 casks offered. All of the continent advices are of firmer markets and decidedly more encouraging for business here, while the demands here have been chiefly from Germany. There was readiness to pay at the close of last week  $3\frac{3}{4}$  for city in hhds. here, at which 200 hhds. were sold for export, while there were then as well 750 tes. city sold here for export at 4. This will further keep one of the largest melters here busy for an additional time since he had already contracts of tierced stock to fill for deliveries through the early part of this month. The stock of city in hhds. on its reduced make, as well as through its recent steady demand, has been brought lower than probably ever before for this time of year, since usually at the beginning of a year there is always a marked accumulation of stock from the dullness incident to the period. But there had been this season delayed demands from the situation of the ocean freight market, while these more recently have come upon the market with sufficient force to take up any accumulation and to practically absorb the makes of tallow. The sales of city either in hhds. or tierces are necessarily of either this week's make or ahead of production. There are hardly more than 200 hhds. city to be had here this week.

Naturally the melters are in a position to name a better price. These are not offering to sell the city in hhds. under 4, and it may possibly reach there before the close of the week, while any change will be noted further along in this report. Up to to-day nothing has been sold over  $3\frac{3}{4}$ , and which was the lot referred to placed at the close of last week. The demands are not only absorbing the offerings here, but are reaching out and taking up all desirable grades at surrounding markets, while at the West the manufacturers are considering tallow as good property to accumulate at present prices, and there is little

left of the make there for outside markets. So far as New York and its neighboring markets are concerned, the business is more on export account than with soapmakers, although the latter have been more freely than latterly buying on account of the advancing tendency and the general encouraging outlook. Edible tallow in tierces in New York, city made has been sold at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , and also at the Eastern market at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , for export, and the production of it is being closely bought up, with 500 tes. of it sold. For  $43\frac{1}{2}$  titre tallow in tes. in New York,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  has been bid. The various grades of country arriving in New York have a quicker sale at better prices than last week. There have been sales here of 350,000 lbs. country made at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , as to quality. At the West prime packers has been sold at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ , and that is further bid, while edible has been sold there at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in all of both grades, 1,750 tes.

**OLEO STEARINE** has also worked upward, while it is quite strong at the close at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  bid. The accumulations here are small, while the compound lard people are a little more anxious over buying. Sales have

been 50,000 lbs. city at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ , and later 50,000 lbs. do. at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ . At Chicago there were 500,000 pounds sold at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ , closing with 5% asked.

**LARD STEARINE** has advanced, and can hardly be had here under  $6\frac{1}{4}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , although one lot of 75 tes. Western had been sold early in the week at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ .

**GREASE.**—Export demands have been remarkably brisk, while the pressers have been freer buyers. Large lots have been sold to arrive from the West, and altogether fully 2,000 tes. of the various grades have been placed and at better prices. "A" white quoted at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; "B" white at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}$ ; bone and house at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}$ ; yellow at  $2\frac{7}{8}$  to  $3\frac{1}{4}$ .

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Good, strong market and increasing demands. Yellow quoted at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  and white at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4$ .

**LARD OIL.**—The large manufacturers have been willing to take up the oil unusually freely for the time of year, with the belief that its cost is not likely to be cheaper in consideration of the look of the lard market, and although there has been a steady advance

### WELCH & WELCH,

#### COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in Pot Ash, Pearl Ash, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, and other Chemicals. Coconut, Palm, Cotton Seed, Olive, Corn and Essential Oils. Tallow, Lard, Grease, Hides and Skins, Resins, Tar, Spirits, Turpentine and other articles used by Soap makers and other manufacturers.

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE: 121 Broad Street, Telephone, 1969 Broad. NEW YORK.

### WE ARE ALWAYS BUSY

Designing, inventing and perfecting new devices in

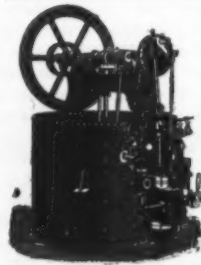
Soap Powder, Toilet,  
Scouring and Laundry

## SOAP MACHINERY.

If you have trouble to compete,  
let us show you how we can help you.

## HOUCHIN & HUBER,

35-45 Fifty-third St., NEW YORK, Brooklyn Borough.



## JOBBS & VAN RUYMBEKE,

WORKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICE, AURORA, ILLS.

80 Wall St., New York, 2 Silverdale Sydenham, London, S. E., and Jette St. Pierre, Brussels.

Patentees of J. Van Ruymbeke's New Process:

## FOR RECOVERY OF . . . GLYCERINE AND SALT

FROM WASTE SOAP LYES

AND  
NEW PROCESS DISTILLATION OF WASTE SOAP LYE AND CANDLE CRUDE GLYCERINES.

Adopted by the Principal Soap and Candle Manufacturers in the United States and Europe.

Also Plants Adapted for Production and Evaporation of Caustic Soda Lye and Patented Filter Driers for Lime Mud Residues.

Reg. Cable Addresses, A. B. C. code (4th edition) used. GLYCEROL, AURORA, ILL., NEW YORK, LONDON and BRUSSELS.

## WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.,

383 WEST STREET, NEW YORK.

## SOAP MATERIALS and Receivers of Tallow, Grease, Pork and Beef Scrap.

\*\*\*\*\* PROMPT RETURNS. \*\*\*\*\*



in its price recently. On the whole the pressers here have been getting a satisfactory amount of business, the largest in years for the period, and they are not carrying excessive accumulations. The dealers here outside of the pressers are doing a considerable trading in small lots and they are as well calling upon the pressers for re-supplies. The range of prices is from 40@48.

**CORN OIL.**—There has been more of the production available for near future deliveries, and the shippers have been willing to take hold of it more freely, particularly as they have been able to lay it down on the other side upon a more favorable basis than latterly, as to price as well as with the consideration of easier freight rates. Quotations have been from \$3.30@3.50 for large and small lots. (For Friday's closings see page 12.)

#### AVERAGE PRICES OF PRIME CITY TALLOW.

M. D. Vandenhove & Co., brokers in tallow and grease, stearines, oils, etc., 311 Produce Exchange, New York, have issued their annual calendar, on which they, as usual, give the very interesting information of the official average price list of New York prime city tallow covering the period of time from 1893-1898.

The prices in 1897 were as follows: January, 3½¢; February, 3¼¢; March, 3½¢; April, 3¼¢; May, 3½¢; June, 3 1-16¢; July, 3½¢; August, 3½¢; September, 3½¢; October, 3 7-16¢; November, 3½¢; December, 3 5-16¢.

In 1898 the prices were: January, 3¼¢; February, 3 1-16¢; March, 3 11-16¢; April, 3 9-16¢; May, 4¢; June, 3½¢; July, 3¼¢; August, 3½¢; September, 3½¢; October, 3½¢; November, 3 9-16¢; December, 3½¢.

#### SOLID BENZINE SOAP.

Solid benzine soap can be made as follows: Make an emulsion of soap, 20 parts by weight; water (to dissolve the soap), 10 parts by weight; benzine, 80 parts by weight; animal or vegetable fat, 5 parts by weight. On stirring, this mixture finally sets; it keeps very well. Or as follows: Make an emulsion of concentrated soap solution, 45 parts by weight; benzine, 50 parts by weight; animal or vegetable fat, 5 parts by weight.—Oil and Colourmen's Journal.

Commissioner of Agriculture John T. Esary, of Tennessee, in his annual report states in regard to fees for fertilizer tags, in the interest of the farmers who are so largely interested: "It now appears that the fees arising from the sale of fertilizer tags are in excess of the actual expenses of the office of Commissioner of Agriculture under the present appropriation, and will, for the two years of my administration, amount to \$10,000 or more. These funds arise from the sale of tags, which the manufacturer pays, but the manufacturer adds 50 cents per ton to the price of the fertilizer, and hence the farmer pays it at last. Now, this excess rightfully belongs to the farmer, and I would recommend that the excess be placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Agriculture, whose duty it shall be to expend it in holding State fairs in each grand division of the State, when the people of such grand division shall offer an amount equal to that offered by the Commissioner for said fair; but if, for any reason, the Legislature should think this plan not feasible, then that said funds go to maintain the experimental stations hereinafter recommended."

The plant of the National Cottonseed Oil Co. at Denison, Tex., has been partially destroyed by fire. Estimated loss, \$75,000.

#### NEW CORPORATIONS.

**THE CANADIAN ELECTRIC EXTRACT CO.** has been organized, with its principal offices at Portland, Me., for the manufacture of extracts. Capital, \$10,000. Incorporators: G. D. Burton, Boston, Mass., and L. H. Williams, Somerville, Mass.

**THE AMERICAN ELECTRICAL EXTRACT CO.** has been organized, with principal offices at Portland, Me., for the manufacture of extracts. Capital, \$2,000,000. Incorporators: G. D. Burton, Boston, Mass., and L. H. Williams, Somerville, Mass.

**MOLINE CHANNEL ICE CO.**, of Moline, Ill., with capital of \$10,000. The incorporators are James J. Benson, Emil Carison and D. Carison.

**THE OKLAHOMA CITY LIVE STOCK CO.**, of Oklahoma City, to buy, sell, feed and ship live stock and furnish yardage. Trustees: Anton H. Classen, Clarence E. Bennett, F. M. Riley and James L. Wilkins. Capital stock, fifty shares at \$1,000 each.

**DAVIES REFRIGERATOR CO.**—Principal office, Kittery, Me. To manufacture refrigerators. Authorized capital, \$5,000. Subscribed capital, \$40. Incorporators: F. J.

### W. J. GIBSON & CO.,

General Commission  
and  
Export Dealers,

523 Rialto Building.

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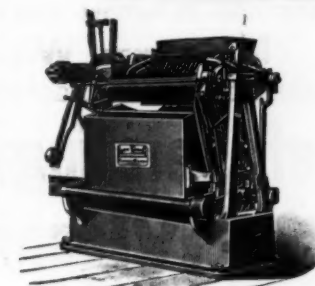
Tallow, Grease,  
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of all Kinds.

Hutchinson, Hyde Park, Mass.; F. E. Powell, Kittery; R. J. Davies, Cambridge, Mass.; T. J. King, East Boston, Mass.

**AMERICAN CAN CO.**—Principal office, Ellsworth, Me. To manufacture cans and do canning business. Authorized capital, \$100,000. Subscribed capital, \$500. Paid in, \$500. Incorporators: O. F. Hibbard, C. W. Millard, T. L. Frothingham, W. B. Dudley, New York; W. I. McCoy, South Orange, N. J.



#### AUTOMATIC WEIGHING and BAGGING MACHINES



for  
Cotton-  
seed  
oil  
Mills.

The machines are all equipped with a new Counting Device or Register, enabling the user to obtain an absolutely correct count of every sack filled through the machine.

The Modern Fertilizer, Phosphate, Cement or Seed-stuff Plant, is not complete without a Modern Weighing or Bagging Machine. It will be found a great money saver.

One of the most important and practical inventions of the age pertaining to the cottonseed industry.

With the help of one man to adjust the sack and remove it when filled, this machine is capable of automatically weighing and filling 1,800 to 2,000 sacks in a day of ten hours.

For further information address  
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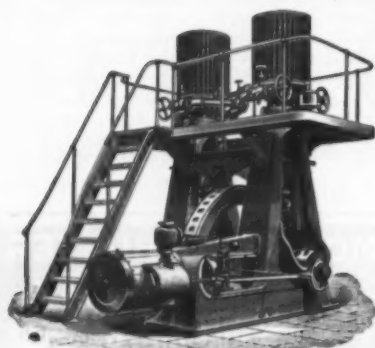
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ESTABLISHED 1853.  
INCORPORATED 1885.

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Manufacturers of the ECLIPSE ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES. We build the largest and most successful Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery made in this or any other country. Send for our list of References and New Ice Machine Circular for 1896, describing latest improvements and methods for Making Ice and Refrigerating. Also builders of First-class CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. Send for Corliss Engine Circular, 1896. Special High Speed (New Pattern) AUTOMATIC STEAM ENGINES. Send for High Speed Engine Circular, 1896.



**Corliss Steam Engines. Ice Making Machinery.**

**High Speed Engines. Steam Boilers.**

**Frick Company, WAYNESBORO,  
ENGINEERS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.**

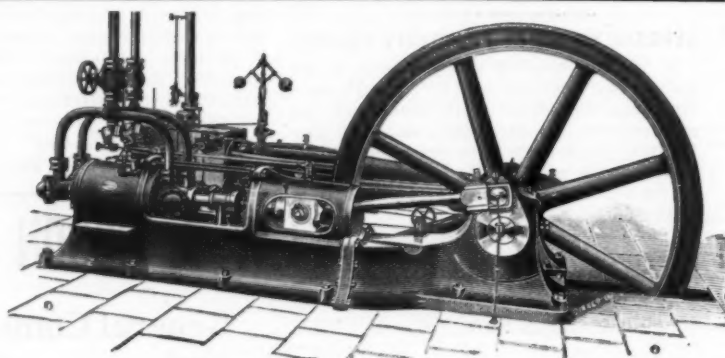
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BUILDERS OF IMPROVED COMPRESSION

## Refrigerating ... Machinery

FOR PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, MARKETS,  
COLD STORAGE HOUSES, BREWERIES, HOTELS,  
AMMONIA FACTORIES AND ICE PLANTS.



## IMPROVED CORLISS ENGINES.

### REFRIGERATION

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### ICE MAKING.



THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

PERMIT US TO  
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### ESTIMATE.

*Because we manufacture  
and install the*

**Simplest,  
Most Durable,  
Most Efficient  
Plants.**

*Anyone competent to  
operate motive power  
can operate them.*

**ONE TON TO  
TWENTY-  
FIVE TONS.**

## GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.

**ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.**

**35 Osceola Street . . . . . OSHKOSH, WIS.**

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**BEST AND CHEAPEST  
INSULATOR FOR**

**Cold Storage AND Ice Houses**

SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS FREE.

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**CHAS. W. BOYER, M.E.**

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**EXPERT ON REFRIGERATING, ICE  
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*Inspections and tests made to determine the  
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Construction Located and Corrected. . . .*

**Designs, Specifications & Estimates Prepared.**

*Expert supervision given for purchasers having  
plants in prospect or in process of erection.*

**WANT AND FOR SALE ADS. can be found on PAGE 42.**



# Ice and Refrigeration

—An ice factory and electric light plant will be established by W. S. Hoge, of Athens, Tenn.

—A new 10-ton ice machine has been contracted for by the Palatka Ice Factory, of Palatka, Fla.

—The erection of an ice factory is contemplated by the Sumter Electric Light Co., of Sumter, S. C.

—The erection of a cold storage plant is contemplated by the Scioto Grocery Co. of Newport News, Va.

—The Long View Ice and Bottling Works has been destroyed by fire at Long View, Tex. Loss, \$15,000. Insurance, \$10,000.

—The new refrigerator company at Belding, Mich., is to be capitalized at \$100,000, with a sufficient amount paid in for immediate business.

—A building has been erected by S. D. Camp at Rome, Ga., in which he purposes installing an ice-making equipment of six tons capacity.

—The entire second floor of the large brick factory attached to the Lorillard Refrigerating Co., at Wakefield, N. Y., was burned. The loss is estimated at about \$5,000.

—The Consumers' Ice Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., has purchased an 88-foot front lot adjoining the present property for \$9,000, on which it will erect the contemplated enlargement of its plant.

—The Perkins Sanitary Refrigerator Co.

of Belding, Mich., has been organized with a capital of \$100,000. G. C. Perkins, of Saginaw, Mich., is head of it. The company will use his patents.

—The Agawam Ice Co. has been incorporated at Springfield, Mass. The capital stock is \$6,000. The corporators are: B. W. Willard, president; M. L. Tourtelette, of West Springfield, treasurer.

—The annual meeting of the Florida Ice Manufacturers' Association will be held at Tampa, Fla., on Tuesday, Jan. 17. E. W. Codington is president, and L. C. Canova, secretary, of the association.

—The tenth annual meeting of the Southern Ice Exchange will be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 8, 9 and 10. L. C. Riggs is president, and William E. Worth secretary and treasurer of the association.

—At the tenth annual meeting of the New York Breweries Co., Ltd., held at London, England, the chairman, in his address, recommended that a new ice machine of modern construction be placed in the Clausen brewery.

—The capital of the Crystal Ice Co. will be increased from \$200,000 to \$300,000, and a new ice plant will be built in the East End at a cost of \$100,000. The present plant in Allegheny, Pa., cannot supply the demand. A complete distilling plant will also be installed.

—Scranton, Pittsburg and Syracuse capitalists intend to erect a \$200,000 brewery at Scranton, Pa. The subscribers are: E. E. Becker and Christian F. Frey of Syracuse; William H. Rutledge of Pittston, and John H. Schadt, Adam Spitzer and Edward J. Rutledge of Scranton.

—E. H. C. Hartman, architect of Philadelphia, Pa., has drawn plans for a two-story brick ice manufacturing plant, to be built at Tenth and Callowhill streets of that city. The plans were submitted to the Bureau of Building Inspection on the 27th ult. The building will be 25x35½ feet.

## Wolf Co. Begins New Year Auspiciously.

The Fred W. Wolf Co. of Chicago has recently secured many large orders, among the most prominent of which are: Wacker & Birk, Chicago, Ill., 25,000 feet of direct expansion piping; George Wiedemann Brewing Co., Newport, Ky., 15,000 feet of direct expansion piping; H. B. Milligan, Lake Charles, La., 35-ton ice making and refrigerating plant; Chattanooga Brewing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., an 85-ton refrigerating plant; Compania Cerverceria de Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico, a 35-ton refrigerating plant; Thibodaux Oyster Packing & Ice Co., Thibodaux, La., a 75-ton ice making and refrigerating plant; Muessel Brewing Co., South Bend, Ind., direct expansion piping; Azusa Ice Co., Azusa, Cal., a 25-ton ice making plant; Leisy Brewing Co., Peoria, Ill., direct expansion piping; Miller & Miller, Baltimore, Md., a 25-ton refrigerating plant.

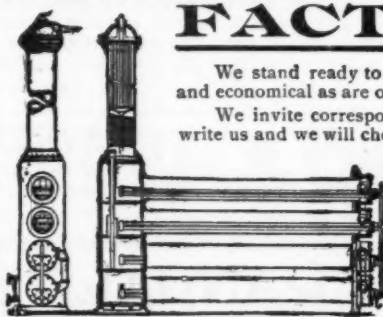
On Sept. 29, 1898, Messrs. Armour & Co. of Chicago placed with the Fred W. Wolf Co., of that city, the largest contract, it is said, ever given for refrigerating machinery. It consists of three 500-ton refrigerating ma-

## FACTS.

All Ice Manufacturers know that there are inferior Ice and Refrigerating Machines built.

We stand ready to challenge any builders to show that our machines are not as efficient and economical as are offered in the market.

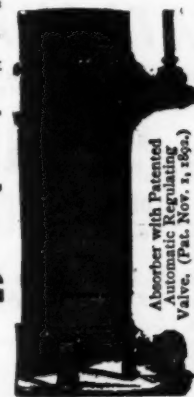
We invite correspondence. Should any contemplative purchasers wish any information, write us and we will cheerfully give it our prompt attention and send illustrated catalogue.



GENERATOR—Pat. Jan. 24, 1888, and Sept. 23, 1896.

**HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO.** LOUISVILLE, KY.  
BUILDERS OF LATEST IMPROVED  
**ICE AND REFRIGERATING  
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chines. This is the largest order taken since 1890, at which time Messrs. Swift and Company placed with the Wolf Co. an order for sixteen 50-ton machines. These have been running since that time at the Union Stockyards, Chicago.

The two 100-ton machines recently installed in the plant of the Western Cold Storage Company are now in full operation. This company has five of Wolf's machines in their old building, making seven in all, with a total capacity of 700 tons. This company has also recently taken an order for four 100-ton machines for London, England. This was placed by the Linde British Refrigeration Co., Ltd., at that point. Also a 100-ton machine for

John Gund Brewing Co., La Crosse, Wis.; an 85-ton machine for the Chattanooga Brewing Co., Chattanooga Tenn.; an 85-ton machine for the Cerveceria de Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico, together with a number of smaller orders.

They are now preparing to ship a 100-ton ice making plant to Buenos Ayres, Argentine. Messrs. Maschwitz & Co. of that city sent their engineer, Mr. Rey, to Europe, and after spending considerable time there looking over the various machines he came to this country. While in this country he investigated very thoroughly and finally placed his order with the Wolf Co.

There are at the present time about 3,600 Linde machines in operation, which should strongly recommend the Linde machine. The above orders, together with the company's big ammonia-fitting and supply business is evidence of the skilled workmanship and material now being produced in their factory.

## ARCTIC FREEZING CO., Cold Storage and Freezing

119, 120 & 121 WEST ST.,

Telephone 1053 CORTLANDT.

NEW YORK.

BOOTHMAN & ROBINSON, Proprietors.

### Butter Shipments for Havana.

H. E. Eyman, contracting agent for the American Refrigerator Co. of Chicago, has recently consigned as a trial shipment to Havana 4,000 pounds of butter. Other shipments are to follow on a line of boats starting from Mobile.

### Washington Butter and Cheese Output.

According to the annual report of State Dairy Commissioner McDonald, of the State of Washington, the amount of Washington butter produced during 1897 was 2,049,457 lb.; amount of butter produced during 1898, 2,000,709 lb.; total increase, 506,252 lb.; amount of cheese produced during 1897, 709,364 lb.; amount of cheese produced during 1898, 578,608 lb.; decrease, 130,756 lb. The amount of dairy butter manufactured throughout the State has not been taken into consideration in estimates.

The value of dairy products manufactured by the creameries in the State in 1897 was \$490,827. In 1898, \$590,000, an increase of nearly \$100,000 during the year.

### U. S. Appraisers' Decisions.

The following decisions were rendered this week by the Board of Appraisers:

Woodward & Dickerson, et al, Philadelphia, Jan. 3:

The merchandise consists of sulphate of ammonia which was assessed for duty at three-tenths of one cent per pound under paragraph 5 of schedule A, tariff act of 1897, which levies that rate of duty specifically on sulphate of ammonia. The claim made in the protest is that it is free of duty. The protests were submitted on the record, without the introduction of any testimony to rebut the classification made by the collector, or the return of the local appraiser, stating that the merchandise in question was in fact sulphate of ammonia. The contention here raised is settled by the decision of the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, in the case of Marine vs. Bartol, 60 Fed. Rep., 501, covering similar merchandise. In that case the goods were assessed for duty under paragraph 10 of the tariff act of Oct. 1, 1890, which provided for sulphate of ammonia at the rate of one-half of one cent per pound. The importer's claim was under paragraph 600, which admitted free of duty "guano," manures and all substances expressly used for manure.

The Circuit Court held that the assessment was properly made, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in Magone vs. Heller, 150 U. S., 70 (14 Sup. Ct. Rep., 18), which arose under the tariff of 1883, which con-

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## ATLANTIC REFRIGERATING CO.

NEW YORK OFFICE, WOOL EXCHANGE BLDG.,  
WEST BROADWAY, FRED'K A. CLEMONS, AGT.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

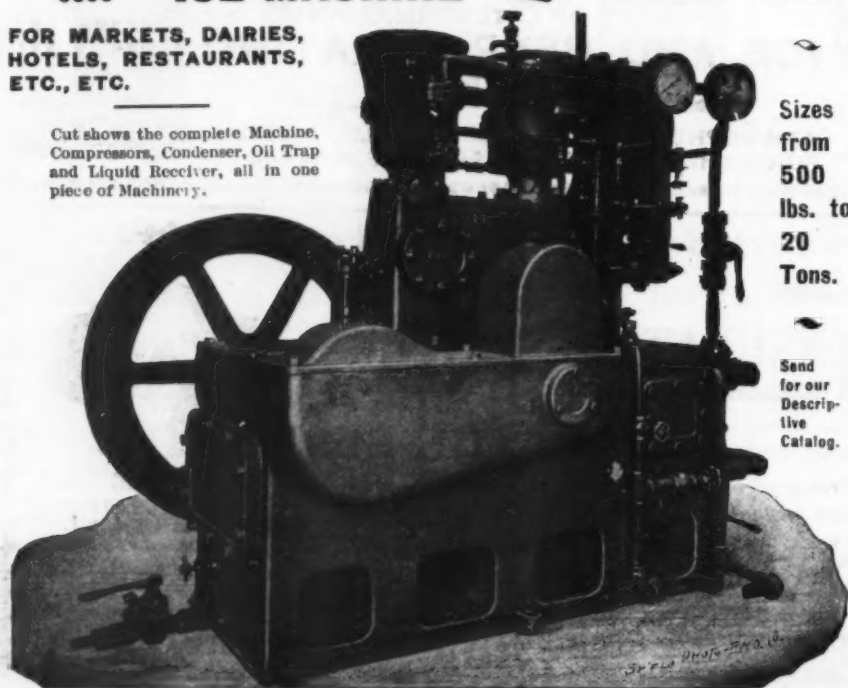
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**NEW ECONOMICAL  
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SIMPLE AND DURABLE  
MACHINE ON  
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Cut shows the complete Machine,  
Compressors, Condenser, Oil Trap  
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piece of Machinery.



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SAUSAGE that has been flavored with  
Randall's Celery Seasoning can be digested  
very easily, and will leave a most pleasant  
and agreeable taste in the mouth.

Use ¼-pound to each 100 pounds of meat,  
and use salt as usual.

**PRICE 25 CENTS PER POUND.**

Put up in tin packages of 10, 25, 50 and  
100 pounds.

Write us for information and discounts.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
Preservative, Sausage Meal, Carbodine, Red Color,  
Preserving Powders, Froze Em, etc.

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tained provisions similar to those found in the tariff act of 1890, both on the dutiable and the free list. It will be noted that the paragraph under which the importer's claim in these cases, paragraph 509, differs from the corresponding paragraphs of previous tariff acts in this, that free admission is accorded only to "Guano, manures and all substances used only for manure."

The purpose of this amendatory provision is, manifestly, to remove the ambiguity of expression found in previous acts, and to harmonize the language of the law-making power with the conclusion reached by the Supreme Court in the Heller case, above cited.

These decisions of the court are in harmony with the ruling of the Treasury Department made as far back as Oct. 28, 1873, in Syn. 1,711, and with the decision of the Board, in re Tavean, G. A. 2,658.

The burden of proof is on the importers to show that the article in question is used only for manure—U. S. vs. Rosenwald, 67 Fed. Rep., 323. This they have failed to do, and in the absence of anything to differentiate this case from the decisions above referred to, the protests, which challenge the classification of the collector as erroneous must necessarily be overruled, and the decision of the collector in each case affirmed, which is ordered accordingly.

Heller, Hirsch & Co., of New York, W. R. Peters & Co., of Norfolk, Va., and Boston, and J. Rosenberg, of Baltimore Md., all had similar cases and the same decision as in the Woodward case given above was rendered.

A company will be formed at Mount Pleasant, Tex., it is said, to build a cottonseed oil mill.

J. C. Preacher can give information in reference to the proposed erection of a two-press cottonseed oil mill at Fairfax, S. C.

The H. A. Born Packers' Supply Company, of Chicago, has issued an attractive and artistic calendar for 1899.

### New York Produce Exchange Transactions.

Mr. J. C. Brown, the able statistician of the New York Produce Exchange, has compiled some interesting information, showing the volume of business transacted by that commercial body during 1898. The sales in detail, with comparisons, are as follows:

	Pork, Bbls.	Lard, Tcs.
January .....	6,200	7,050
February .....	5,350	6,000
March .....	5,600	7,975
April .....	5,200	6,850
May .....	4,800	5,850
June .....	4,250	5,900
July .....	4,000	6,610
August .....	4,300	6,150
September .....	4,700	5,350
October .....	4,250	5,950
November .....	4,350	4,850
December .....	4,650	4,850

Totals ..... 57,650      73,385

January .....	825,000
February .....	1,625,000
March .....	2,475,000
April .....	1,633,500
May .....	880,000
June .....	880,000
July .....	962,500
August .....	1,182,500
September .....	1,677,500
October .....	1,210,000
November .....	1,375,000
December .....	1,127,500

Total ..... 15,493,500

1897 .....	19,028,250
1896 .....	21,623,000
1895 .....	15,164,500
1894 .....	12,401,500
1893 .....	13,872,500
1892 .....	14,916,000
1891 .....	16,940,500
1890 .....	15,280,700

### PAUL FAHRENHORST

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Correspondence with First Class Firms Solicited.

We would be pleased to establish business relations with some important American houses, as we are very well introduced in Belgium, the Rhineland and in Switzerland.

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## ...The... Manufacture of Cotton Seed Oil

AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

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The price of the book is \$3.00 per copy. Registered postage, 25 cents. Send check or postal order for \$3.25.

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- The fundamental principles of oil milling.
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- The steam pressure gauge—an important factor.
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- Pressure and its correct application in the obtainment of extractable oil.
- The recording hydraulic pressure gauge.
- Modern heaters, their construction and operation.
- The difficulty experienced in treating meals.
- Hints to practical oil millers with regard to pressroom appliances and methods.
- Refining and filter press classification.
- Evils attending the use of the hair mat.
- Hard cake and measures for its prevention.
- The manufacture of cottonseed oil on a small scale incompatible with economy.

#### LATEST METHODS FOR REFINING OF COTTONSEED OIL:

Cottonseed Oil for soap making.

#### CAKE ANALYSIS:

Testing process, apparatus required, cost of same.

#### IMPORTANT ADDENDA:

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RULES REGULATING TRANSACTIONS IN COTTONSEED OIL AMONG MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.  
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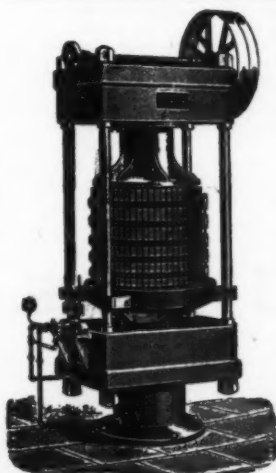
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## DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years. IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.



## HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling.  
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap.  
Full pressure at any point.  
No blocking required.

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362 W. WATER ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

New York Office,  
209 Greenwich Street

# D. B. MARTIN,

**Union Abattoir Company,**  
OF BALTIMORE.

**Grays Ferry Abattoir Co.,**  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

**Abattoir Hides, All Selections.**

**Manufacturers**

**.....of**

Oleo Oil, Stearine, Neutral Lard, Refined  
Tallow, Neats Foot Oil, Pure Ground Bone,  
**Glues, and all Packing House Products.**

Address all Communications to D. B. MARTIN'S MAIN OFFICE,

903 and 904 Land Title Building, = = Philadelphia, Pa.

**UNION TERMINAL COLD STORAGE CO.**  
BALTIMORE, MD.

DIRECT TRACK CONNECTIONS WITH THE

**Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,**

**and its Affiliated Lines.**

D. B. MARTIN, President.

F. W. ENGLISH, Superintendent.



## Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending Dec. 31, 1898, is as follows:

PORK, BBLs.			
To	Week ending Dec. 31, 1898.	Same week, 1897.	Nov. 1, '98 to Dec. 31, '98
U. Kingdom...	2,616	1,865	18,530
Continent....	1,488	1,046	10,577
So. & Cen. Am.	1,677	1,225	4,283
W. Indies....	1,875	1,214	19,205
Br. No. Am....	12	25	3,670
Other countries	.....	10	207
Total.....	7,668	4,285	56,472

HAMS & BACON, LBS.			
U. Kingdom...	14,146,320	17,108,774	132,721,032
Continent....	2,772,401	3,728,445	27,712,819
So. & Cen. Am.	227,375	142,675	1,342,675
W. Indies....	292,225	156,000	1,630,980
Br. No. Am....	.....	.....	4,200
Other countries	.....	.....	90,950
Total.....	17,438,321	21,135,894	163,502,656

LRAD, LBS.			
U. Kingdom...	5,341,986	4,900,075	57,076,633
Continent....	4,605,177	9,921,427	78,501,757
So. & Cen. Am.	375,365	614,289	3,969,875
W. Indies....	1,136,280	413,380	4,580,885
Br. No. Am....	2,000	35,000	11,848
Other countries	4,550	30,600	363,270
Total.....	11,465,358	15,914,771	144,514,298

## Recapitulation of the week's reports.

Week ending Dec. 31, 1898.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York...	5,599	9,178,275	7,238,890
Boston.....	872	5,196,550	2,455,880
Portland, Me.	.....	1,376,025	50,000
Phila., Pa....	87	1,072,000	104,677
Balto., Md....	848	111,626	986,015
Norfolk, Va....	.....	.....	.....
Newport News	163	.....	.....
New Orleans...	.....	8,775	3,125
St. John, N.B.	90	495,070	616,471
Galveston, Tex.	.....	.....	300
Total.....	7,668	17,438,321	11,465,358

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '98, to Dec. 31, '98.	Same week, 1897.	Increase
Pork, lb....	11,294,400	8,251,400	3,043,000
Hams, bcn, lb	163,502,656	153,765,026	9,737,630
Lard lb....	144,514,298	119,001,350	25,512,948

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

Prices of ammoniates have been irregular the past month. Tankage has been well supported in spite of the unusually large production. Blood weakened, and a serious decline was prevented only by an opportune export inquiry, which has taken 1,500 to 2,000 tons. The prices of concentrated tankage and azotine have been sustained. The announcement of a decided advance in freight rates from the Missouri River and Chicago to take effect January 1 has promoted an active business the past fortnight. We quote:

Crushed tankage, 8 and 20, \$13 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 10, \$15.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9½ and 15, \$15.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, \$14.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.35@1.37½ per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoofmeal, \$1.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.55 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.50@1.55 per unit f. o. b. Kansas City; crushed tankage, \$1.60@1.0 c. a. f. basis Baltimore. Sulphate of ammonia (foreign) has advanced, and is now \$2.70@2.75 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York; domestic gas, \$2.65 c. a. f. Baltimore.

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP-MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 percent. Caustic Soda.....	1.00 to 1.65 for 60 p. c.
76 " " Caustic Soda.....	1.65 to 1.70 for 60 percent.
60 " " Caustic Soda.....	1.65 per 100 lbs.
58 " " Powdered Caustic Soda, 2½-5 cts. lb.	
58 " " Pure Alkali.....	75-80 cts. for 48 p. c.
48 " " Soda Ash.....	85-95 cts. per 100 lbs
Crystal Carbonate Soda.....	1.50-1.75 per 100 lbs
Carbonate of Potash.....	4 to 4½ cts. lb.
Caustic Potash.....	4½ to 5 cts. lb.
Borax.....	7½ cts. lb.
Talc.....	1 to 1½ cts. lb.
Palm Oil.....	44 to 4½ cts. lb.
Green Olive Oil.....	56 cts. gallon.
" " " " " "	4½ to 4½ cts. lb.
Yellow Olive Oil.....	52-55 cts. gallon.
Cochin Cocunut Oil.....	6½ to 7 cts. lb.
Ceylon Cocunut Oil.....	6-6½ cts. lb.
Cuban Cocunut Oil.....	5½-6 cts. lb.
Cottonseed Oil.....	22-24 cts. gallon.
Roasin.....	\$2.00 to \$3.00 per 260 lb.

## Detailed Shipments of Hog Products from Chicago.

The following table shows the detailed shipments of hog products from Chicago for the week ending Dec. 31, 1898, and since Oct. 29, 1898, to date compared with corresponding period last season:

ARTICLES.	Week ending Dec 31, 1898.	From Oct. 29, 1898, to date.	Week ending Dec 31, 1897.	From Oct. 30, 1897, to Dec 31, 1897.
Pork, bbls.....	4,290	44,361	4,267	48,112
Lard, lbs.....	17,770	129,369	15,005	139,277
" bbls.....	19,472	45,968	2,693	23,828
" tanks, lbs.....	.....	708,371	120,500	1,439,765
" pkgs.....	116,889	778,019	51,360	534,085
Hams, bxs.....	4,647	36,171	2,936	30,949
" tcs.....	1,945	13,967	1,481	12,842
" bbls.....	766	5,323	378	4,585
" pkgs.....	387	6,105	531	17,294
" pcs.....	76,462	787,048	72,396	554,248
Sides, bxs.....	12,659	94,392	12,289	106,873
" tcs.....	338	7,639	296	3,848
" bbls.....	1,102	7,637	980	8,819
" pkgs.....	1,007	14,653	1,283	17,636
" pcs.....	74,689	1,060,876	36,506	879,660
Shoulders, bxs.....	888	7,785	1,048	8,045
" tcs.....	101	776	30	436
" bbls.....	40	898	25	2,693
" pcs.....	178	799	201	4,546
" pkgs.....	9,673	39,181	6,871	45,040
Other prod., bxs.....	2,449	19,746	1,034	17,223
" tcs.....	602	3,781	238	3,123
" bbls.....	1,116	6,947	796	8,530
" pkgs.....	8,196	106,967	7,522	95,163

## GROSS WEIGHT OF PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	Week, 1898.	Week, 1897.
Lard, lbs.....	16,298,520	10,701,451
Hams, lbs.....	8,636,925	3,627,290
Sides, lbs.....	11,183,516	9,612,217
Shoulders, lbs.....	810,325	721,973
Other products, lbs.....	2,043,782	988,936

ARTICLES.	Season, 1897-8.	Season, 1898-7.
Lard, lbs.....	169,818,259	106,807,377
Hams, lbs.....	42,428,599	35,367,612
Sides, lbs.....	95,590,911	102,193,910
Shoulders, lbs.....	6,014,854	5,912,419
Other products, lbs.....	18,741,205	14,720,423

## Weekly Movement of Provisions.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions for the week ending Dec. 31, 1898, and since Oct. 29, as compared with the corresponding time in 1897:

RECEIVED.	For Week.	Since Oct. 29, 1898.	Same time, 1897.
Beef, pkgs.....	.....	111	281
Pork, bbls.....	.....	43,144,461	37,701,293
Cut meats, lbs.....	5,806,771	9,578,976	8,932,000
Lard, lbs.....	1,764,423	.....	.....
SHIPPED.			
Beef, pkgs.....	1,133	12,890	11,887
Pork, bbls.....	4,290	44,361	48,112
Cut meats, lbs.....	19,674,548	162,775,562	158,494,363
Lard, lbs.....	16,298,520	109,818,259	106,807,369

A movement is on foot among local capitalists to erect an oil mill at Mount Pleasant, Tex. It will be known as the Mount Pleasant Cotton Oil Company. The Mayor of Mount Pleasant may give information. The names of the intending corporators have not transpired.

## WHITE SINGAPORE PEPPER, 16 CENTS PER POUND.

STRICTLY PURE IN BARRELS OR HALF-BARRELS.

Terms 60 days f. o. b. less 2 per cent. 10 days.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

JOHN R. HAVENS,  
IMPORTER AND SPICE MILLER

Columbia  
Mills.....

106 Warren St., corner o  
Washington St.,  
NEW YORK.

## Chicago Markets

## LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	5 60 a 62½
Prime steam.....	5 40 a 5 60
Neutral.....	6½ a 6½
Compound.....	3½ a 4

## STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines.....	5 a 5½
---------------------	--------

## OILS.

Lard oil, Extra.....	42-43
" " No. 1.....	30-31
" " No. 2.....	26-27
Oleo oil, "Extra".....	24-26
Nutsfoot Oil, Pure.....	7½ a 8
" " Extra.....	42½ a 45
" " No. 1.....	35
Tallow Oil.....	28
" " No. 1.....	32

## TALLOW.

Packers' Prime.....	4 a 4½
No. 2.....	3½ a 3½
Edible Tallow.....	4½ a 4½

## GREASES.

Brown.....	2½ a 2½
Yellow.....	a 2½
White, A.....	3½ a 3½
" B.....	3½ a 3½
Bone.....	3 a 3½

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat.....	1½ a 1½
Inferior or black fat.....	1½ a 2
Suet.....	a 3
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.....	a 30

## COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks.....	19-20½
Crude, ".....	17-18
Butter oil, barrels.....	24-26½

## FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit.....	1.53a 1.57½
Hoof meal, per unit.....	a 1.40
Concent tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. p. unit, 1.35 a 1.37½	
Unground tankage, 10 to 11 p. c. per ton, 15.50a 15.75	
Unground tankage, 9 & 20 p. c. per ton, 14.25a 14.50	
Unground tankage, 8 & 20 p. c. per ton, 13.25a 13.50	
Unground tankage, 6 & 25 p. c. per ton, 12.50	
Ground raw bones.....	24.00a 25.00
Ground steamed bones.....	18.00a 19.00

## Market firm.

## HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns No. 1.....	\$190 per ton 65-70 lbs. average.
Hoofs.....	\$20.00 to \$22.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones.....	\$62.50 to \$67.50 " "
Flat Shin Bones.....	\$41.00 to \$42.00 " "
Thigh Bones.....	\$100 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average

## PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins.....	5½ a 5½
Pocket Pieces.....	3½ a 3½
Tenderloins.....	8½ a 9
Spare ribs.....	3 a 3½
Trimming.....	3½ a 3½
Bottom butts.....	3½ a 3½
Cheek Meat.....	2½ a 3

## CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle.....	a 3½
White, clarified.....	a 4
Plantation, granulated.....	4½ a 5

## Market easy.

## COOPERAGE.

Barrels.....	1 17½ a 1 20
Lard tierces.....	a 1 50

## THE BLUE MARKET.

A Extra.....	22c
1 Extra.....	18c
1.....	16c
1X moulding.....	16c
1X.....	14½c
1½.....	14c
1½.....	13½c
1½.....	13c
1½.....	11c
1½.....	9½c
1½.....	8½c
2.....	7½c

# New York Markets.

## OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake .....	15/	16/3	\$0.20
Bacon .....	20/	25/	1.10 M.
Lard, tes .....	17/	25/	1.10 M.
Cheese .....	35/	30/	2 M.
Butter .....	40/	35/	2 M.
Tallow .....	17/6	25/	1.10 M.
Beef, per to .....	4/6	5/	1.10 M.
Pork, per bbl .....	5/	6/	3.75 M.

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, 3 d. Cork for orders, 3/6 a 3, 7/4d.

## LIVE CATTLE.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,317	6 9	10,007	10,353	
Sixtieth St.....	1,967	107	1,204	11,574	
Fortieth St.....				19,457	
Hoboken.....	2,442	41	68	923	
Lehigh Val. R. R. 2,116				3,415	
Scattering.....					
Totals .....	8,818	148	1,899	22,804	31,625
Totals last week .....	9,558	178	2,121	24,786	36,585

## Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle	Live sheep	Quart. Beef.
Eastman Company .....			2,408
Nelson Morris .....			2,680
Armour & Co. ....			1,768
Swift and Company .....			2,838
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger ..	400		1,932
J. Shamborg & Son .....	400		
W. A. Sherman .....	318		
Eppstein & Sanders .....	115		
W. W. Brauer Co., Ltd. ....	406		
A. E. Outerbridge & Co .....	25	35	
G. F. Lough & Co .....	18	28	
D. G. Culver .....	3	19	
A. H. Eppstein .....	8	7	
L. B. Dillenback .....		20	
Total shipments .....	1,982	107	11,318
Total shipments last week .....	2,293	80	12,840
Boston exports this week .....	3,009	3,622	13,898
Baltimore .....	992	1,803	1,374
Philad'a. .....	617		
Portland .....	140	1,981	
Newport News .....	317		
To London .....	2,185	4,813	
To Liverpool .....	4,044	9,131	21,777
To Glasgow .....	1,623	399	
To Bristol .....	266	103	
To Bermuda and West Indies ..	86	107	
Totals to all ports .....	7,586	7,215	26,680
" " last week .....	5,391	5,169	26,691

## QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers.....	5 15 a 40
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 75 a 5 10
Common native steers.....	4 15 a 4 65
Stags and Oxen.....	2 80 a 4 75
Bulls and dry cows.....	2 00 a 3 75
Good to prime native steers one year ago.....	4 80 a 5 10

## LIVE CALVES.

The market was very quiet this week with fair receipts. We quote:  
Live real calves prime, per lb..... 7 1/2 a 8 1/2  
" " common to good, per lb..... 6 1/2 a 7

## LIVE HOGS.

The market was higher this week owing to the light receipts. We quote:  
Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme.... a 3 30  
Hogs, heavy ..... a 4 00 || Hogs, light to medium ..... | a 4 00 |
| Pigs ..... | 4 10 a 4 15 |
| Roughs ..... | 3 00 a 3 30 |

## CHICAGO.

Union Stockyard—Hogs strong to 5c. higher; light hogs, \$3.35@3.62 1/2; mixed packers, \$3.45@3.70; heavy shipping grades, \$3.40@3.72 1/2; rough packing grades, \$3.40@3.45. Hogs closed quiet; packers bought, 34,300; shippers, 2,500; left over, 8,000. Estimated receipts of hogs for to-morrow, 35,000.

## CINCINNATI.

Hogs active, 5c. lower, at \$3.15@3.70.

## EAST BUFFALO.

Receipts of hogs, 40 cars. Opened strong, but now weaker. Yorkers, early, \$3.80@3.85;

mixed, \$3.87 1/2@3.90; pigs easier, \$3.65@3.70; few white at \$3.75; mediums at \$3.90; heavy, \$3.92 1/2@3.95; roughs, \$3.15@3.35. Hogs—Receipts, 44 cars; shipped, 29 cars; to New York, 9 cars; official to New York yesterday, 9 cars; on sale, 40 cars. Closed dull and 5c. to 10c. lower; pigs, \$3.60@3.65, mostly at \$3.60, with some unsold; Yorkers, light, \$3.75; heavy, \$3.85.

## EAST LIBERTY.

Hogs steady; good medium weights, \$3.75@3.80; heavy weights, \$3.75@3.77 1/2; prime heavy Yorkers, \$3.70; common to fair Yorkers and pigs, \$3.60@3.65.

## INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs dull at \$3.50@3.65. Later, top hogs at \$3.70.

## PEORIA.

Hog market firm; light, \$3.40@3.55; mixed, \$3.40@3.62 1/2; heavy, \$3.45@3.65; rough, \$3.30@3.40.

## ST. LOUIS.

Hogs steady; Yorkers, \$3.25@3.40; packers, \$3.40@3.60; butchers, \$3.55@3.70.

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There is no material change in the market this week, trade being quiet and prices unchanged. We quote:

Live spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	a 5 1/2
" " medium, per lb.....	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
Live sheep .....	4 a 4 1/2
" common to medium .....	3 a 4

## LIVE POULTRY.

The demand for fowls is fairly active, but the proportion of chickens in the receipts is very light. Old roosters, steady; turkeys in good demand and a shade firmer; ducks and geese plenty and generally slow, though prime lots steadily held; pigeons in better demand. We quote:

Chickens, average Western .....	7 1/2 a 8
Fowls, average Western .....	a 9
Roosters, per lb.....	a 5 1/2
Turkeys, average Western, per lb.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	60 a 70
" Southern .....	a 50
Geese, average Western, per pair .....	1 10 a 1 35
" Southern .....	85 a 1 10
Pigeons, prime old.....	20 a 25

## DRESSED BEEF.

The market has been very quiet this week. Choice heavy Westerns and native very scarce and in demand. Plenty of light stuff on the market, but very slow. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
" light .....	7 a 8
Common to fair Native.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
" light .....	7 a 8 1/2
Good to prime Westerns.....	7 a 7 1/2
Common to fair Texan.....	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Good to choice Heifers.....	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Common to fair Heifers.....	6 1/2 a 7
Choice Cows.....	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Cows .....	5 1/2 a 6
Good to choice Oxen and Stags.....	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Oxen and Stags.....	5 a 6 1/2
Fleshy Bologna Bulls .....	5 1/2 a 6

## DRESSED CALVES.

The market has been very quiet during the week and prices remain unchanged. We quote:

Veals, City dressed, prime.....	12 a 12 1/2
" " common to good.....	11 a 12
" Country dressed, prime.....	9 1/2 a 10
" " fair to good.....	8 1/2 a 9
" " common to fair.....	6 1/2 a 7 1/2

## DRESSED HOGS.

The demand for hogs was very light this week, with small receipts. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	4 1/2 a 5
Hogs, 120 lbs.....	4 1/2 a 5
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	5 a 5 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	5 a 5 1/2
Pigs .....	5 a 5 1/2
Country dressed .....	4 1/2 a 5 1/2

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Trade continues very quiet and prices ruled a little easier during the week. We quote:  
Good to choice lambs..... 8 1/2 a 9  
Common to medium lambs..... 8 a 8 1/2  
Good to prime sheep..... 7 1/2 a 8  
Common to medium..... 6 a 7

## DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 15,465 pkgs.; previous six days, 21,941 pkgs. Receipts and invoices are lighter and bulk of the receipts are undesirable, not in bad order, but of ordinary quality. Turkeys are fairly plenty, but proportion of selected hens moderate, and such have a fair inquiry and held a trifle firmer for really fancy quality, but mixed weights sell slowly; white clear toms are greatly neglected. Western chickens and fowls are plenty enough, but fancy grades are actually scarce, and such held with increasing strength, with in fact specially fancy lots of both occasionally exceeding quotations, though more especially on chickens. For general run of offerings, however, the market is dull and without improvement. Old roosters firmer; ducks and geese continue plenty and slow; squabs firmer. We quote:

Turkeys, Selected young hens, fancy, per lb.....	a 12
" Mixed young hens and toms, fancy .....	11 a 11 1/2
" Selected young toms, fancy .....	10 1/2 a 11
" fair to good.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" inferior .....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Broilers, Phila., fancy .....	17 a 19
Chickens, Phila., good to choice .....	14 a 15
" poor to fair.....	10 a 12
" Jersey and near-by, prime.....	11 a 12
" " fair to good.....	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
" State and Penna., prime.....	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
" fair to good.....	8 1/2 a 9
" Western, prime.....	9 1/2 a 10
" fair to good.....	9 a 10
Fowls, Jersey, good to prime.....	9 1/2 a 10
" State and Penna., good to prime .....	9 a 9 1/2
" Western, prime.....	8 1/2 a 9
" poor to good.....	7 1/2 a 8
Old cocks, Western, per lb.....	5 1/2 a 6
Ducks, near-by prime.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" Western, prime .....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
" fair to good.....	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
Geese, Maryland, good to prime.....	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
" Western, fair to good.....	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz.....	a 3 00

## PROVISIONS.

The demand for provisions has been very slow this week. Pork loins higher. We quote:

## (JOBBER TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	9 a 9 1/2
" " 12 to 14 .....	8 1/2 a 9
" " heavy.....	8 a 8 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	8 a 8 1/2
" " heavy.....	8 a 8 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	8 1/2 a 9
" (rib in).....	8 a 8 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	14 a 15
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	a 16
" shoulders.....	5 1/2 a 6
Pickled bellies, light.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
" heavy .....	6 1/2 a 7
Fresh pork loins, City.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
" " Western.....	6 1/2 a 7
Pickled ox tongues, per bbl.....	a 25 00
Beef hams, in sets, .....	a 18

## LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe .....	5 50 a 6 00
" " South America.....	5 60 a 6 40
" " Brazil (kaga).....	7 10 a 7 50
Compounds—Domestic.....	a 4 1/2
" Export.....	a 4 1/2
Prime Western lards.....	5 60 a 5 90
" City lards.....	5 1/2 a 5 1/2
" lard stearine.....	6 1/2 a 6 1/2
" oleo .....	a 5 1/2

## FISH.

Cod, heads off.....	5 a 7
" heads on.....	2 1/2 a 3
Halibut, White .....	16 a 18
" Grey .....	a 14
" Frozen .....	a 12
Striped bass.....	12 a 20
Bluefish, Frozen .....	a 20
Eels, skinned.....	6 a 12 1/2
" skin on.....	4 a 7
White perch.....	4 a 8
Flounders.....	4 a 8
Salmon, Western.....	7 a 15
" Eastern .....	a 12 1/2
Smelts, Kennebec .....	8 a 12 1/2
" Scotch .....	5 a 12
Lobsters, large.....	18 a 18
" medium.....	8 a 10
Herrings.....	3 a 4

**ST. LOUIS DRESSED BEEF**  
**and PROVISION CO.,**  
**Packers of Beef and Pork.**

## GENERAL OFFICE:

3919 Papin Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## BRANCHES:

West Washington Market, NEW YORK.

201 Fort Greene Place, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Curers of the "Leader" and "Rosebud" Brands of Hams and Bacon. Manufacturers of "White Lily" Brand of strictly Pure Lard and all kinds of Sausages. Estimates furnished on Car lots of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Spare Ribs, Lard, Etc. Casing Our Specialty.







# Retail Department.

COL JOHN F. HOBBS. - - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR

## EDITORIAL.

### PRACTICAL CUTTING FOR PROFIT.

The beef steer presents a vital proposition to three important sets of business men, viz.; the stock raiser, the packer and the retail butcher. The first of these, for the sake of profit when selling the animal on the hoof, has to solve the problem of building the beef; getting the quickest growth and the best beef in the shortest time at the minimum cost of producing it. The packer has before him the complex proposition of slaughtering, selling the carcass and then rendering the by-products at a profit. To the retail marketman is left the problem of purchasing a carcass of meat and in selling it in pounds and pieces, giving away bone and fat, disposing of other trimmings at a small figure, and then cutting out his cost, profit and expenses in the end. Skill in purchasing and skill in cutting are the vital needs to secure this result. Many butchers know good meat, but there are many who do not know a well-built meat carcass; a carcass built up best where the most expensive cuts lay.

After a butcher has even succeeded in buying his carcass meat judiciously the ability of most of them stops right there. Very few of them know what price to put on each cut to realize a profit. The complex proposition is the reverse of that of a merchant who takes candies of different prices and therefrom makes a mixture which he wishes to sell at a given price per pound. In the case of the meat cutter the average is in the bulk purchase, and the butcher has to find at what price he can sell the separate parts of his carcass in order that he might be able to cut his way out of debt, when dividing it. We publish elsewhere the division of a perfect beef steer. To illustrate our meaning, we take the carcass of this beef structure as being the meat a butcher has purchased. We will assume that this 710 pound carcass has cost the marketman  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, being prime beef. The 710 pounds at this price by the carcass cost him \$60.35. Having ascertained the total cost, the butcher should now say, "I give away so-and-so many pounds of fat and bones, and throw away so-and-so many pounds into the fat collector's wagon at a trifle per pound." Having added the losses on these to the cost of purchase he should say, "This meat cost me so much per pound; my profit to cover insurance, other expenses and a legitimate per cent. on it as a business should be such and thus per cent. Now, at what price must I sell the various cuts to realize this?"

The anatomy of the bullock under consideration is, from a beef standpoint, divided as follows: Neck, 24 lbs.; chuck, 130 lbs.; prime

rib, 68 lbs.; porterhouse, 92 lbs.; sirloin, 34 lbs.; rump, 28 lbs.; round, 124 lbs.; ribs plate, 112 lbs.; flank, 22 lbs.; shin, 50 lbs.; shank, 24 lbs. This steer costs the butcher \$60.35 at the cooler. If he sold the neck at 3 cents per lb. it would fetch him 72 cents; the chuck at 6 cents per lb. would realize, \$7.80; ribs plate at 4 cents, \$4.48; shin at 4 cents, \$2; flank, at 4 cents, 88 cents; shank at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents, 60 cents; round at 8 cents, \$9.92; rump at 7 cents, \$1.96; sirloin at  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents, \$4.15; porterhouse at 20 cents, \$18.40; prime ribs at 14 cents, \$9.52. This dissection at these prices added up amounts to \$60.53. That is about what the carcass, gross, cost him per pound in the several parts. If a marketman again sold it at those prices he would not even get his original cost back, since no deduction is made for the soup bones and such which he gives away to purchasers, nor for the other trimmings which go to the rendering tank at 2 cents per pound, though he purchased the same stuff in the carcass for  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound. He purchased his gift bones and suet at the same carcass rate.

Some consumers will say that the prices quoted above are even too high for the meat they buy from the marketman, and they will go back twenty years in search of a cheap period to prove this. The bare proposition with the butcher is, what per cent. must he add to the price he paid for his meat in order that he can make cost, expenses and some profit? He must sell higher than he pays. Any meatman may accept the above prices as the fair cost per pound of each cut. If he adds a cent per pound for the cheaper cuts and two cents per pound for the dearer cuts he will get out if he collects the money for what he sells. If the dead beat also must be added to cost, he cannot. How many practical meat cutters can figure and divide as above? Yet that is the salient point of a marketman's business.

### RISE IN CALF SKINS.

"Calfskins hev riz," as the rural dealer would say. They have gone up 1 cent a pound. There seems to be a little fight on somewhere. We would like to feel that the market conditions justified the rise. Because, in that case, the market would harden and calfskins would remain firm. Such a gratifying state of affairs would also indicate a strengthening and healthier business undertone. As it is, we fear that the rise is temporary and due to some artificial cause. The leather market does not justify so large a rise, and the money market does not justify it. Neither does the demand for nor the movement of skins. A rise in the price of leather would be the best forerunner of a justification in so high a rise at this time in the calfskin market.

### FROZEN BRICKS OF MILK.

We have not seriously tested milk to ascertain what chemical change, if any, takes place in it during the process of congealing it. We have not even tested it for its chemical reaction when being again brought to a fluid state. We hardly think, however, that milk while being frozen, and after being thawed again for use, undergoes any dangerous, or even noticeable change. It is, chemically, the same product after as before freezing. This being true, it occurs to us that milk might be treated to destroy its noxious germs, then be frozen into solid bricks and either stored or delivered in that form. There seems to be no reason why the storage of large blocks or small bricks of frozen milk would not be as practical and convenient and, moreover, as profitable as the storage of cubes of ice—a cheaper product—and why it will not keep as well in the congealed state.

If experiment demonstrates the utility and the commercial economy of freezing such milk into solid bricks for safe and convenient storage, then refrigeration takes on new phases and peeps into new fields. The great dairy industry of this country will also find a new assistant in equitably distributing the lacteal fluid over the entire year, so that the milk market will not be glutted at the flood season of milk to such an extent that it is nearly as cheap as water, and at other times have the market so high and milk so scarce that the dealer's pump is brought in to build up the supply at the expense of both the herd owner and the general milk-drinking public.

### EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

Filled cheese is now made only in Ohio, where 1,663,067 lb. of it were put up during ten months of last year.

The butchers of Denver, Col., are still suing the city over an old extinct ordinance which the courts killed, but left some \$50 paid license money in the hands of the city treasurer with no direction for its refunding. These unclaimed refunds amount to \$850. The city paid back \$1,800 of similar claims of its "own sweet will."

The hog of a Langreeman, near Wabash, Ind., ate six and one-half pounds of nails. John Noonan fattened, or tried to fatten this hog, and he found that the swine had been grazing on scrap iron and metals at the back of a blacksmith shop.

Open your eyes and look at this. The output of packing products for Milwaukee, Wis., last year amounted to \$15,000,000, while the breweries of the city turned out \$14,000,000 worth of beer. So Milwaukee is fuller of hog than beer, and its biggest business is on the hog, in the reverse sense of that phrase.

The verdict of A. Tait for \$1,000 against the Butte Butchering Company of Butte City, Mont., is not yet paid. The defendants asked for a new trial. This was refused. Then they gave notice of appeal. The question now is how far can it travel and how much can this action cost before any one will know the end of it? It may soon be like the South Carolina \$15 steer case. The lawyers gave up fighting for the steer and fought for \$150 costs instead.

## Trade News and Hints

### Dewey Tips His Hat.

The greatest hero of the late war with Spain—the idol of the heroic American heart—took time in the midst of his complicated duties to tip his hat to the great American hog and to one of our biggest meat packing concerns. Admiral Dewey is a bad man to bulldoze, but he is a man who is quick to recognize a good thing when he sees it. Last summer Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., feeling that our Admiral in Manila needed a real good diet after a hard day of fighting, sent the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squadron a savory package and promptly received the following acknowledgment: United States Naval Force on Asiatic Station, Flagship Olympia, Manila, P. I., Sept. 13, 1898.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., Kansas City, Mo., Dear Sirs: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the box of your excellent hams and breakfast bacon you kindly sent.

Please accept my thanks and those of my officers. Very sincerely,

GEORGE DEWEY.

### Hams While You Wait.

"Curing and smoking hams in the old days required all the concentrated powers of the farm, the science of the planter, the skill and unceasing vigilance of the help, and a long time. I regret to see that this is changed. Hams are now cured in a few hours by what is called the liquid extract of smoke. Ye gods! All one needs is a paint brush. Take a green ham, smear it with smoke, lay it aside until it dries, and there you are with a genuine Smithfield."

### Why Danish Butters Are Best.

Danish butter seems to be superior to ours because the churners there adopt Pasteurisation. At last year's competition in Danish butters, at which 683 creameries competed, 666 used the Pasteur method. Most of these Pasteurised the cream. Very few of them Pasteurised the milk before skimming. All of the 17 creameries not treating their cream by this process fell to the lowest division of contestants. There was evidently a great loss in quality, due to not using Pasteurisation.

Of the 666 churners exhibiting, 97 per cent. used the ferments of lactic acid, a marketable product. All of the creameries Pasteurising and using lactic acid ferments made much finer butter than the 3 per cent. which only Pasteurised. Hence, we see that Pasteurising is better than to churn the cream untreated, while Pasteurising and the use of a lactic acid ferment produce the finest grade of Danish butter.

### St. Louis, Mo., Notes.

The Butchers' Union of St. Louis, Mo., on the 2d inst. elected the following officers for 1899: President, Walter Pfeiffer; first vice-president, Henry Buerk; second vice-president, Frank R. Binz; secretary, Edward T. Kammann; treasurer, George Briedenbach; sergeant-at-arms, John Nix; board of directors—John H. Schofield, John Staudt and Bernard Droll; auditing committee—John H. Schofield, Henry Buerk and Edward T. Kammann. The organization is in fine shape financially and on this account reduced the dues from four to one dollar annually. John Nix, for nearly thirty years in the Biddle Market, was unanimously endorsed as candidate for city meat inspector.

Ex-Secretary William J. Weber, of the St. Louis Butchers' Union, finds it more profitable to cut steaks in a grocery with a meat market attachment than to operate a market on his own account.

The genial John Nix, sergeant-at-arms of the St. Louis Butchers' Union and for nearly thirty years in Biddle Market, has thrown up the sponge and become a private watchman.

Many well-known meat retailers in this city having found the profits on the wrong side of the ledger have retired and are looking for something better. Among these are Henry Buerk and William H. Glassmeyer.

The friends of Christopher Brokate, ex-National Secretary of the National Association, will be pleased to learn that his saloon in Market street is a winning venture.

John H. Schofield has sold a half interest in his O'Fallon street market to Edward Burgess, an all round butcher from Arkansas.

### Dr. Johnson Ate Horse Meat.

The famous Dr. Johnson once said: "I had palfrey for dinner." "What is 'palfrey'?" English-speaking critics are divided. Some say "pastry," for which it was erroneously written. "Horse" is the probable thing he ate. Well, the noted author did many odder things than the eating of horse flesh. He was crank enough to eat it just for the novelty and the taste of the thing.

### Makes Bread from Wood.

Paper is made from wood, nutmegs from wood, and wine from wood. Now a German scientist makes bread from wood and dines with his dog upon it. Now he and his household have adopted it as a regular diet. This is how he produces it: After the wood is barked, it is cut into squares. These are reduced to a bre by a pestle and mixed with sawdust. The pastry is then made by adding a portion of linseed oil. It is then cut into cakes and baked. The cakes are broken and ground fine. This is then mixed with new milk and a bit of wheat flour. That is all.

\*\* The Board of Health meat inspectors for the week ending Jan. 5 condemned the following: Beef, 2,200 lbs.; 20 calves, 980 lbs.; hogs, 4,844 lbs.; veal, 2,400 lbs.; mutton, 2,200 lbs.; 26 barrels poultry, 5,200 lbs.; 4 live-ers 40 lbs.

### AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Dunkirk, Pa., butchers have a lively kick against the free street market, which they feel is ruining their business. The Cohoes, N. Y., Retail Butchers' Association caused the town council of that city to decline to turn over their streets to the free carter.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Syracuse, N. Y., met and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, H. S. Carter; first vice-president, John Elder; second vice-president, William Pazley; recording secretary, John Noods; financial secretary, Edward Bazley; sergeant-at-arms, Henry Pullen. The officers will be installed at the meeting next Monday, Jan. 9.

The Connecticut State Association of Retail Butchers is getting together to present a solid front and important bills to the forthcoming session of the Legislature. A new factorizing law is desired—and others. In regard to the factorizing law, the purpose is to have the present law so amended that wages exceeding \$10 may be attached. The present law exempts from attachment wages to the extent of \$50. This practically kills relief. The Retail Merchants' Associations of that State are enthusiastically joining in the fight.

The Butchers' Association of Montreal, Canada, met last week, with Alderman Lareau, the president, in the chair. This association is in a prosperous condition, having in two weeks received twenty-five new members. A delegation comprising Messrs. Harper, Nicholson, Richard and Bedard were appointed to go to the City Hall and find out from the books which butchers had paid their license. Those who have failed in this respect will be proceeded against by the association. The remainder of the business was routine.

The permanent organization of the Retail Butchers' Association of Columbus, O., was effected Thursday of last week. The following officers for the year were elected: President, Nick Hennis; vice-president, C. S. Cloud; recording secretary, Martin Kellmar; treasurer, Jonas Pletsch; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Obert; trustees, Albert Daubert, Henry Pletsch, Fred Dell and Joseph Shaefer. The organization was formed for the protection of the dealers against what they term illegitimate dealers. Every one of these will be prosecuted. Attorney C. D. Saviers has been instructed to handle all cases in police court brought by the association. Another meeting will be held at the hall Jan. 8 to hear the report of the officers.

\*\* Death has cut down Emil Gerber, one of the oldest butchers of Buffalo, N. Y. He was a native of Baden, Germany, and lived in Buffalo forty-nine years of his 67 years of life. He was one of the first butcher tenants of Chippewa Market.



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## FREEZE-EM

prevents slime and mold on meat, and absolutely does away with the necessity of trimming, thereby making a great saving to butchers.

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## THE PROFITABLE BEEF CARCASS.

We extract the following, and run our own comments between the excerpts, from an able article in the National Rural Magazine by Prof. F. B. Mumford:

"The general public has little conception of the magnitude of the business of beef production in the United States. The latest statistics collected by the United States Department of Agriculture show that the combined value of all cattle in this country in 1897 reaches the enormous sum of over \$1,000,000,000. This array of figures has little significance until we begin to compare the cattle industry. As compared with other animal industries, the value of cattle exceeds that of horses by more than six hundred millions of dollars, while the total value of all the sheep in the United States is but one-fiftieth the value of cattle. The swine industry, generally associated with beef production, at least in the Central West, and justly considered one of the most profitable and important of agricultural enterprises, is yet only one-fifth the value of cattle.

"It is true that the statistics divide the cattle into 'milk cows,' and 'cattle other than milk cows,' and that the statistics of the latter may perhaps be more accurately considered the basis for a discussion of beef cattle. Still it must be remembered that a large number of animals in the division 'milk cows' are of the beef type and produce animals which are handled for beef only, and also that the final disposition of all cattle is the butcher's block. It is hard therefore to draw a hard and fast line between dairy and beef cattle, but taking into consideration all the facts, we must conclude that the strictly beef cattle industry reaches the enormous figures of \$800,000,000.

"The magnitude of the beef industry alone, then, is sufficient reason for giving it the most careful attention by those interested in the advancement of American agriculture.

"But there is another reason why we need to carefully study and investigate the principles underlying the profitable production of beef cattle. A few years ago the great Western ranges offered immense tracts of pasture land absolutely free to whosoever might first appropriate them. This great food supply made an unprecedented demand for cattle, and few questions were asked as to the quality of the stock offered for sale. Later the increase from these great Western herds were returned to market, and competition forced down prices until there was little if any margin left for the feeders on the improved farms further east. The market demands have also changed. The demand for tallow and hides has greatly diminished, while consumers of beef have become more discriminating and have established a well-recognized demand for the choicer cuts. The real facts probably are that the choice beef cuts have increased in value, while the inferior ones have gradually been reduced in price. This fact has had, as we shall see later, a far-reaching and important influence on the breeding of beef cattle.

"It will be very helpful to a proper understanding of present conditions if we approach the subject with right conceptions.

"In the first place, the farmer is a manufacturer. He is continually producing finished articles from raw materials.

"Successful manufacturers are always alert to furnish something for which there is a well-recognized demand; they must and do continually modify their products to meet a changing demand. This the farmer has always been slow to do, but closer and still closer competition is compelling us to pay more attention to the demands of our markets.

"There are two methods of increasing the profits of any manufacturing establishment: 1. By increasing the value of finished product without increasing the cost of production; and 2. Decreasing the cost of production.

"The steer is but a machine into which we pour the raw materials and receive in return the finished product—beef."

Right here is the vital point for the live butcher. In buying beef for retail it pays best to buy meat and not bone. And, in buying meat, it pays best to buy that beef which is full and well built up where the best cuts come from. Such beef has small bones and short ones.

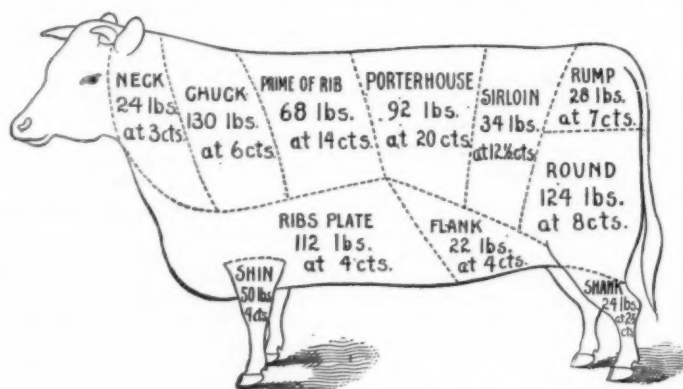
"A careful examination of the diagram will clearly show why one animal sells for six cents in market, while another of the same weight and possibly fed under the same conditions brings only four and one-half or five cents per pound wholesale."

It also shows that there is more profit in buying a carcass well filled out where the higher-priced cuts are got than one in which these parts are poorly built up. For instance, there is more money to be made by a butcher who buys a carcass at 8½ cents per pound wholesale, with 68 lbs. of prime rib, 92 lbs. of porterhouse steak and 34 lbs. of sirloin

type, and animals conforming to this type are always eagerly sought after by buyers in the wholesale market."

They should be as assiduously sought by retailers out of which to get the best returns. Here it is: "The beef type is broad and blocky, with straight top and bottom line, fine, soft hair, mellow loose skin and fine clean bone. The muzzle should be clean cut and fine. The neck short and thick and set firmly on the shoulders. A long thin neck is to be carefully avoided. The basis of all excellence is a good vigorous constitution, and this is indicated by a full, deep chest, thick through the heart, and a clear, bright eye." The butcher cannot see these qualities in the dead animal. The purchaser on the hoof does. Whether skinned or unskinned, the true type of the best beef is judged in the carcass from the same points by both the dealer and the retailer. The requirements are these: The animal must possess a broad back, full, thick loin, long, level rump, full, well-fleshed thigh, and low, thick flank.

Such a carcass well fed and well filled out at every point will cut out the greatest profit, and will be of the highest market value. The porterhouse, sirloin and prime rib parts are the most expensive in selling, though they cost no more in the carcass than do the other



THE CHICAGO DIVISION.  
(By Courtesy National Rural Magazine.)

and lighter about the ribs, plate, flank and other cheaper cuts, than to have the carcass well built about these parts and lighter in meat weight about the expensive cuts. He may have the same number of pounds in his carcass in each case, and pay the same price per pound wholesale for both, but that steer whose carcass carries the greater percentage of pounds between the chuck, the rump and round steak sections of the carcass and above its flank, and rib plates, as well as the smallest chunks of neck, shin and shank on the smallest bones will make him more profit and more money for the cost, by far, than the other. The shrewd butcher who knows a properly built beef carcass when he sees it makes the money. Quantity with quality is the correct profit earner in the retail market.

"A well fattened steer of the beef type has a much larger proportion of the cuts which bring the highest market price. For example, the porterhouse cut in the diagram sells for twenty cents per pound, while the ribs plate and flank are valued at only four cents per pound. Or one pound of porterhouse on an animal is worth four of flank or ribs plate. The value of a fat steer is not fixed then by the number of gross pounds he may scale, but his value is determined by his development or lack of development of the valuable portions of his carcass. The highest development of these valuable parts is found in all our improved beef breeds. There is a well-recognized beef

parts, and should be well built up. By carefully selecting such stuff the butcher has a surer way of increasing his profits when selling. He thus has what good customers desire and are willing to pay for. It commands the highest market price.

The market now generally demands lighter, well-finished young cattle, though there are butchers who cling to the elephant size of beef, with big bone and big everything, from 1,500 pounds up. Bone costs as much as meat to the butcher, while the consumer has a sort of natural aversion to buying it for meat. The carcass, then, that cuts in the least bone gives the greater satisfaction. It happens also to be the bone of a true beef steer. This is an important question for the marketman to consider, because in the difference between the amount of the best cuts on two beef carcasses lies that margin of profit which keeps him from the mortgage or bill of sale counter. The whole meat world is scrutinizing the structure of the beef. The frame work and how to fill it with high priced meat is the gist of the whole inquiry. While packers think so much of this, it behooves butchers to study a bit, too.

### Not to the Queen's Taste.

Queen Victoria gave beef meat as a Christmas gift for the poor of Windsor, where the royal castle is situated. Much of the meat was unfit for human use. It was condemned, but good beef replaced it.



## Local AND Personal

**\*\* John Wicks**, who for some time conducted the meat market at Park avenue and Eighty-fourth street, has sold this shop and will confine his entire attention to his market at Eighty-fifth street and Third avenue.

**\*\* John Kidd**, Armour & Co.'s builder, is sick in Bellevue Hospital. The friends of Mr. Kidd will be sorry at this New Year's news, and especially so when the illness is not one of a quickly convalescent character.

**\*\* Harry Croney**, of Kingan & Company's salesroom staff at Manhattan Market, is not a motorman on a cable car, but he has had the gripe just the same. His indisposition of last week is wearing away and he is about business again. The sudden cold of Christmas week caused watery eyes in many faces.

**\*\* Homer Stone**, who some time ago was the manager of Swift and Company at Manhattan Market, has been placed in charge of the company's important branch at Centre Market to succeed Mr. Bernstein, who has been transferred to the big branch box at Gansevoort Market, Tenth avenue and Thirtieth street.

**\*\* Judson Johnson**, who has been with Swift and Company at Barclay street, has relinquished his position with the concern. Mr. Johnson has been at this branch for some time, and his retirement at this time is for business reasons. His plans for the new year are doubtless matured.

**\*\* Harry H. Avery**, formerly salesman at the Williamsburg Beef Co., has been transferred by Swift and Company to succeed Mr. Judson Johnson at Barclay street.

**\*\* Henry Bernstein**, who some time ago so successfully managed and built up a flattering trade in a hard spot for Fowler Bros., and later won his spurs as manager of Swift and Company's Centre Market, New York City, is now the manager of the Gansevoort Beef Company, Swift's important branch at Tenth avenue and Thirtieth street. He succeeds Mr. George Howe, resigned.

**\*\* George Howe**, who for some years has been with Swift and Company, and who managed the Gansevoort Beef Co. box at Tenth avenue and Thirtieth street, has resigned cooler work and gone into the insurance business. He is now the general agent of the United States Insurance Company, with offices in New York City. Mr. Howe is well known through the Eastern meat trade.

**\*\* Gustave Goldmann** of No. 10 Beekman place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities \$24,585. Of the liabilities \$8,000 are secured by bond and mortgage and \$16,585 unsecured. He was formerly a dealer in provisions and sausages at No. 314 East Houston street.

**\*\* John Foerst**, who had a meat market at Yonkers, has had filed against him a petition in involuntary bankruptcy by the following creditors: Nelson Morris & Co., \$544; Charles M. Schreyer of Yonkers, \$203; Andrew J. Dutcher of Yonkers, \$323. He has been in business twenty years.

Julius Kusche has purchased the market and good will of Charles Hoffmeister's meat business at New Rochelle, N. Y. This market was established in 1857, and is the oldest in that village. The present proprietor is the son-in-law of the founder of the business. In its younger days it was the largest market between New York and Stamford. The market has got no smaller. The towns have simply grown.

### Adams Bros. Co. Start

Adams Bros. Co., as commission dealers in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City for the Omaha Packing Company, on Tuesday opened their salesrooms and general offices at West Washington Market for Eastern business and sold a carload of beef in the early blush of their first morning's business. The premises occupied by the new company are the quarters formerly occupied by the Samuel Nagle firm. For some days carpenters have been ripping out the old trade-scarred boards and fixtures and refitting the boxes and premises throughout. The space occupied by this new concern is 25, 27, 29 and 30 Loew avenue, and 28 and 30 Bloomfield street, West Washington Market.

The general offices are upstairs. On Tuesday morning a few boards lay around to receive their Christmas clearance, otherwise the New Year dawned upon a bright, fresh and busy spot in the old business mart. Some of the best meat seen in the city hung from the trolleys, and some of the biggest and shrewdest butchers were inspecting and buying sections of the choice viands which raced in and out on the tracks.

Adams Bros. Co. will handle dressed beef, mutton, lamb, calves, hogs, hams, bacon, lard and sausages. The debates and the driven bargains in the ice box on meats and provisions showed that the prices were right and the goods. The rehabilitation of this stand was in the hands of Louis Mader, the well-known contractor, of 257 Throop avenue, Brooklyn. A prosperous year to them all.

### — All Swift and Company

Swift and Company have decided to take down the individual signs over their various branches in the Greater City territory and hoist over them the name of Swift and Company. The name of the parent company alone will appear over the doors of the branches. Instead of "The Washington Market Sheep Company," or the "Gansevoort Beef Company," for instance, only the name of "Swift and Company" will designate the business. These changes will go into effect as quickly as the signs are ready to go. It is intended to have several of these "sign boards" up by to-day. Swift and Company have spent years building up a reputation for their stuff and they purpose letting the public see the name over the goods.

### A Pleasant Event Next Week.

The thirteenth annual ball of Rohe & Bro. Employees' Sick Benefit Society will be held at Lexington Opera House, 145 to 155 East Fifty-eighth street, near Third avenue, New York City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 14, 1899. The music will be rendered by Prof. Rode's excellent orchestra.

It is not necessary to tell the trade and the public that this ball is one of the pleasantest, most select and most enjoyable balls given in the greater city. The character of the employees is typical of the character of the sterling house of Rohe & Bro. The details are in the hands of Chairman John Storck of the committee of arrangements and of his fellow committeemen. No one going could have other than a most delightful time.

### Halligan & Dalton Close.

After about eighteen years of business in the slaughtering business in New York City, Halligan & Dalton, the important small stock concern at 40th street and 11th avenue, have retired from active business for a time. Their well-known abattoir was closed with the closing of the old year. It is the present intention of this firm to temporarily suspend business at their slaughter house for a few months only, but these fearfully dull times which have paralyzed the whole meat trade for the last two years may influence them to suspend operations until times are better. The small stock trade is at a very low ebb at this time, and more than one wholesaler is losing money by the ruinous prices now prevailing.

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## It's Hill's Dry Cold.....



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Our reputation and guarantee back of all our work. That is worth something, isn't it? And they cost no more than the interior makes. Write for Catalogue.

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TRENTON, N. J.

Brooklyn Agent, HENRY C. BULLWINKEL,  
226-228 Market Avenue, Wallabout Market.

**TRACKING A SPECIALTY.** It will pay you to have our prices on Tracking and Rollers.

## Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

**The following Chattel Mortgages and  
Bills of Sale have been recorded  
up to Friday, January 6, 1899:**

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Mortgages.

Rochenbach & Levi, 90 Amsterdam Ave.; to Melcher Bro. (filed Dec. 30). \$60  
Fischer, Fred, 2398 8th Ave.; to J. & S. Raal (filed Jan. 1). 200

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Mortgages.

Loughran, David & Michael, 522 6th Ave.; to H. Hammel (filed Dec. 31). 1,500  
Sucerwitch, Meyer, 118 Thatford Ave.; to A. Natelson (filed Dec. 31). 23  
Roeder & Lehy, Cornelia St. and Hamburg Ave.; to Barbara Roeder, filed Jan. 3. 1,500  
Dunne, Patrick, 265 Warren St.; to Nat. Loan Ass'n (filed Jan. 5). 100  
Budelman, Henry, and Chas. Mencke, 227 Marcy Ave.; to Herman Budelman (filed Jan. 5). 500

##### Bills of Sale.

Schaefer, Charles, 663 Wythe Ave.; to Herman Schaefer (filed Jan. 5). 300

#### HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

##### Mortgages.

Scheller, Mary, et al., Hoboken; to A. Wolfert. \$300  
Flugge, H. F.; to C. H. Burmeister. See Grocers.

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

**The following Chattel Mortgages and  
Bills of Sale have been recorded  
up to Friday, January 6, 1899:**

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Mortgages.

Fischer, L., 174 6th Ave.; to M. Reynolds (filed Dec. 30). \$1,200  
Fooks, E. R., 388 Grand St.; to Bramhall, D. & Co. (filed Dec. 30). 41  
Young & Thomas, 213 W. 53d St.; to E. R. Biehler (filed Dec. 31). 50  
Nectoux, J., 176 1/2 Broadway; to Duparquet, H. & M. Co. (filed Dec. 31). 241  
Jerome & Tyler, 469 Broadway; to A. F. Dieter (filed Dec. 31). 2,250  
Belza & Hedlicka, 309 E. 34th St.; to A. McCormick (filed Jan. 3). 50  
Kornblub & Romanelli, 713 Broadway; to M. Levin (filed Jan. 3). 180  
Sgoons, J., 394 3d Ave.; to W. Dunn (filed Jan. 4). 300  
Klein, Hy., 581 Hudson St.; to M. M. Teller (filed Jan. 4). 100  
Wagner, Emil, 419 6th Ave.; to Fred Wagner (filed Jan. 4). 500  
Metzger, Bessie, 105 Walker St.; to S. Lieberman (R) (filed Jan. 4). 300  
Villosio, F., 335 E. 47th St.; to P. Curliano (filed Jan. 5). 175  
Smith, J. F., 1389 Broadway; to J. W. Smyth (R) (filed Jan. 5). 550

##### Bills of Sale.

Sweeney, Sarah, 412 2d Ave.; to H. Carroll (filed Dec. 30). \$500  
Levinson, Sarah, 99 Madison St.; to Ostfeld Bevend (filed Dec. 31). 1  
Brook, Clara, 48 Madison St.; to I. Goldman (filed Jan. 4). 200

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Mortgages.

Katz, Sam, 280 Grand St., to Isaac Goldberg (filed Dec. 30). \$472  
Wittenstein, Nicholas, 171 McKibbin St.; to Mina Schwertzer (filed Dec. 31). 35  
Muller, Fred, 691 3d Ave.; to John P. M. Muller (filed Jan. 3). 200  
Ryan, Thos. R., Christopher and Dumont Ave.; to Samuel and Benjamin Strauss (filed Jan. 6). 1,500

Schaffer, Louis, Watk us, near Dumont Ave.; to Samuel and Benjamin Strauss (filed Jan. 6). 80

##### Bills of Sale.

Sweeney, Sarah, 412 2d Ave.; to H. Anna E. Timm, extrix. (filed Dec. 30). \$1,680  
Timm, Anna E., extrix. August H. Timm, 631 Franklin Ave.; to John Von Glahn (filed Dec. 30). 1,100  
McCormack, Frank, 60 4th Ave.; to J. Renken (filed Dec. 31). 175  
Cutter, Edward, 17 Union St.; to H. P. C. Cutter (filed Jan. 4). 907

#### HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

##### Mortgages.

Bergheim, Frederick; to H. I. Stetler. \$1,500  
Flugge, H. F.; to C. H. Burmeister. 1,000  
Singer, Meyer; to L. Singer. 187

## BUSINESS RECORD.

CONNECTICUT.—McCabe & Co., New Britain; wholesale meats, etc.; going out of business.—Peter Suzio, Hartford; hotel; chattel mortgage, \$1,400.—Sherman Bros., New Britain; meats, etc.; H. T. Sherman et ux, receive quit claim deed.

INDIANA.—Beard Bros., Liberty; meats; succeeded by J. A. Gam.—Frank E. Purcell, Ft. Wayne; restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$2,500.—George W. Brooks, Muncie; creamery; canceled real estate mortgage. \$2,100.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—W. B. Pyeatt & Bro., Ardmore; butchers; sold out.

MASSACHUSETTS.—John F. Cochran, Boston; provisions; assigned.—Woodbury R. White & Co., Boston; hotel; W. R. White individually assigned.—S. K. Chase, Lowell; provisions; assigned.—Natick Cash Market, Natick; provisions; damaged by fire.—H. C. Young & Co., Boston; butter; Herman C. Young, individually, voluntary petition in bankruptcy.—Patrick F. Eagan, Fall River; hotel; chattel mortgage, \$2,500; by Chas. A. Marston and above, Dec. 10, 1896, discharged.—Jean B. Gamache, Fall River; provisions; real estate mortgage, \$350.—G. H. Wass, Leominster; creamery; chattel mortgage, \$300.—E. L. Whitcomb, Leominster; restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$500.—Ward & Fuller, Needham; provisions; W. Clifford Fuller, individually, chattel mortgage, \$375.—James P. Dunn, Taunton; provisions; real estate mortgage, \$1,500.—Tappen P. Rogers, Taunton; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$2,000.—James J. Callahan, Worcester; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$300.

MICHIGAN.—Herbert C. Bresee, Richland; meat market; succeeded by Bresee & Knappen.—Gabel & Strelow, St. Joseph; meat, etc.; succeeded by Strelow & Co.—Canfield Bros. & Co., Detroit; meats, etc.; sued, \$200.—Edward F. Tindolph, Detroit; hotel; bill of sale, \$2,500; also chattel mortgages, Barclay Hotel, etc., \$1,125.—De Lano & Van Dusen, Jasper; creamery, etc.; C. H. De Lano, individually, deed, \$2,000.—Julius E. Bertch, West Bay City; meats; trust chattel mortgage, \$1,027.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—J. F. Morrill, Contocook; hotel; sold out.—Gray & Welch, Dover; provisions, etc.; dissolved.—Mrs. Ellen Brown, Exeter; provisions; Andrew J. Brown; closed out at Sheriff's sale.

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Louisa F. Bussey, Brighton; hotel; dead.—John W. Ryan, Rochester; butter, etc.; sold out.—S. H. Budlong & Son, Utica; wholesale meats; succeeded by Budlong, Son & Co.—John Foerst, Yonkers; butcher; sold out.—Geo. R. Crabb, Glen Cove; butchers; judgment, \$714.—Viola D. Everett, Johnstown; hotel; judgment, \$358.—Vail & Co., Mount Kisco; hotel; judgment, \$686.—Henry W. Phillips, New York City; restaurant; petition in bankruptcy.—Wm. Hessler, North Beach; hotel; judgment, \$173.

OHIO.—Casebelt & Hudson, West Mansfield; restaurant; succeeded by M. A. Peer.—Jacob Bradt, Akron; pork packer; real estate mortgage, \$8,000.—Fred Heyer, Toledo; hides; real estate mortgage, \$1,800; released mortgage, \$900.—Mary (Mrs. Joseph) Fraley, Uhrichville; restaurant; deeded real estate, \$1,000.—F. H. Fisher, Zanesville; hotel; chattel mortgage, \$100.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Boor, Cobler & Co., Everett; butchers; dissolved; succeeded by Cobler & Co.—W. G. Odell, New Bethlehem; hotel; sold out.—Charles J. Webb & Co., Philadelphia; wool; Wm. B. Toland withdrawn.—Howard J. Miller, Reading; hotel; succeeded by Mary A. Miller.—John Rogers, Cumbola; hotel; judgment, \$273.—Wm. C. Klein, Philadelphia; butcher; judgment, \$5,000.—Daniel Kornman, Pittsburg; restaurant, etc.; confessed judgment, \$7,390.—Thomas Sink, Plymouth; meat market; execution, \$300.—F. T. Moses, Union City; hotel; Sheriff in possession.—Jos. Middelndorf, Wyalusing; hotel; judgment note, \$6,000.

RHODE ISLAND.—Alonzo Baxter, Pawtucket; meat, etc.; dead.—Albert W. Smith, Providence; wool; Arthur B. Smith admitted as partner.—Samuel T. Shattuck, Providence; restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$150.

TENNESSEE.—J. F. Newton, Chattanooga; meats; dead.

UTAH.—Ogden Bros. Co., Ogden; meats, etc.; dissolved.—Manca Bros., Salt Lake City; Vienna Cafe; sold out.

VERMONT.—M. S. Storrs, Burlington; meat; petition in bankruptcy.—R. P. Lindsay, St. Johnsbury; hotel; discontinued.

WISCONSIN.—Henry J. Siegmund, Green Bay; meat; succeeded by Findeisen & Co.

QUEBEC, CAN.—Wm. Morgan & Sons, Montreal and St. Henri; pork packers; assigned.

### New Shops.

Harvey Evens has built a new meat market on Main street, Zanesville, O.

Needham & Stumbo have opened a new market at Forest Park, Spokane, Wash.

Farnsworth Brothers, of Westboro, have opened a provision and grocery store at Northboro, Mass.

Mathews & Richardson have opened their new market in the Steel Building, Washington, Ill.

George Miller will open a new meat market in the C. W. Abbey Building, Bingham, Me. George Little has opened a new meat market in Hill, N. H.

Everett Felton has opened a meat market in Hubbardston, Mass.

### Business Changes.

Mr. Barnes, formerly of Nashville, Tenn., has purchased the old-established market of H. Lobe at Jackson, in that State.

Joe Stockton has purchased a meat market in Central City, Neb., opened it, and reports business good.

Mr. Sargent has purchased the meat business of Parkhurst Bros. at Johnson, Vt.

F. E. Shedd has formed a partnership with Scott Lovell for conducting the market business at Bellows Falls, Vt., under the firm name of Lovell & Shedd.

John Kurtzenacker has sold out his recently opened market at New Haven, Conn., and returned to his former home at Nassau, N. Y.

Eugene Vining has moved his meat market at Farmington, Me., into the store formerly occupied by Johnson & Richardson.

Roscoe R. Twombly has purchased the stock and fixtures of the Union Market, Washington street, Dover, N. H., formerly run by C. C. Witham.



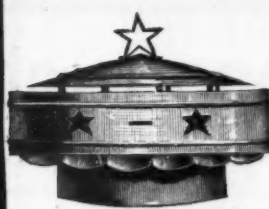
**Butcher Fights and Toughens Meats.**

Fred Cohen of 1250 Second avenue is rowing with his brother-in-law, Meyer Goldsmith, at 1133 First avenue, or vice-versa, over their rival businesses. Cohen worked for Goldsmith. Goldsmith married Cohen's sister. Cohen started a shop of his own. Goldsmith's customers—some of them—went to trade with the late clerk. A lot of "embalmed" words were shouted back and forth. Goldsmith dragged a "nigger" cook, named Lizzie, into the fracas, and she said that he offered her \$2 to toughen Cohen's meat; said he knew how to do it. He promised to break Cohen in two and to literally chew him up. Because of his cannibalistic threats and side oaths, etc., Magistrate Kudlich has put Goldsmith under \$100 bond. During the continuance of his \$100 "peace protocol" the two meat markets of these rival butchers will remain open, and their patrons can continue to buy meat therein. But General Miles should get Goldsmith's expert testimony on toughening meats.

**Butcher Guard No. 1 Ball.**

The thirtieth anniversary masquerade and civic ball of the Bloomingdale Germania Butcher Guard, No. 1, Captain Otto Geiss, at Terrace Garden, Fifty-Eighth street, near Lexington avenue, Thursday evening, Jan. 26 1899. There will be a grand tableau and committee march executed by ladies and members of the Guard. The music will be rendered by Prof. Engel's orchestra. Captain Geiss is the well-known dealer in meats, poultry, game and country pork, etc., at 587 Ninth avenue. Bloomingdale Guard, No. 1, is a crack "regiment" and those who go to this one of their noted balls will certainly have a royal good time.

The butchers of the South Side Market, Pittsburg, Pa., gave a banquet at the Hotel Wilson to their friends. This is the sixth successful affair of the kind. The prime movers in it were Conrad Holzer, Jacob Nuser, Henry Dapper, Julius Hartman, William Stewart and Fred Bien.



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Shipped in the Knock-down. Easy to set up.

Machines Leased for Making the Hercules.

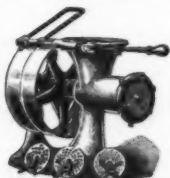
Ask for Sample Barrel and Information How to Save  
Money on New Slack Barrels.

N. B.—Show this advertisement to manager of your smoked meat department and your head cooper.

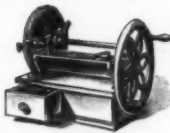
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288 West 20th Place, Chicago, Ill.

## Try a LITTLE AD. on Page 42.



Power Meat Chopper

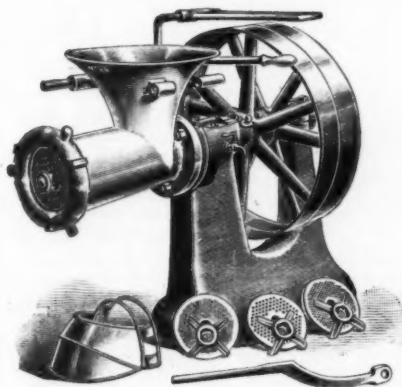
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Smoked Beef Shaver

Meat and Food Chopper

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HELP WANTED, POSITIONS WANTED, FOR SALE, ETC.

## PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON JANUARY 3.

- 616,454. CATTLE STANCHION. David E. Darnell, Moorestown, N. J. Filed April 14, 1898.
- 616,527. METHOD OF PRESERVING HAM, ETC. Charles J. Dempsey, Chicago, Ill. Filed April 9, 1898.
- 616,563. ALUMINUM CASK. William R. Taylor, Rochester, England. Filed Oct. 25, 1897.
- 616,570. MACHINE FOR TREATING HIDES, SKINS OR LEATHER. Joseph Hall, Leeds, England. Filed Aug. 11, 1898.
- 616,590. EXHAUSTER. James M. Seymour, Jr., Newark, N. J. Filed Feb. 1, 1898.
- 616,611. APPARATUS FOR AUTOMATICALLY LOCKING RAILWAY WAGON DOORS. Lincoln Gordon, Lucknow, India. Filed Jan. 20, 1898.
- 616,633. AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINE. Francis H. Richards, Hartford, Conn. Filed Nov. 26, 1897.
- 616,638. EVAPORATOR. Henry B. Schulte, San Jose, Cal. Filed Jan. 10, 1898.
- 616,640. FREEZING TANK FOR ICE-MACHINES. Thomas Shipley, Waynesborough, Pa., assignor to the Frick Co., same place. Filed March 15, 1897.
- 616,661. OIL AND WATER SEPARATOR. John C. Glenn, Erie, Pa., assignor to Le Grand Skinner, same place. Filed Dec. 13, 1897.
- 616,705. REFRIGERATOR. Harry Hall, Huntington, Pa. Filed March 25, 1898.
- 616,743. COMPUTING SCALE. John H. Swiwart, Cleveland, O., assignor to the National Computing Scale Co., same place. Filed Nov. 1, 1897.
- 616,851. WEIGHING MACHINE. Frank E. Thompson, Hartford, Conn., assignor to the Pratt & Whitney Company, same place. Filed April 17, 1896.
- 616,868. PAPER PAIL. Walter G. Haas, Dayton, O., assignor of one-half to the Dayton Paper Novelty Company, same place. Filed Aug. 30, 1897.

### Trade Marks.

- 32,303. SCOURING SOAP. Carl O. Strutz, Chicago, Ill. Filed Nov. 16, 1898. Essential feature—The word "Scrubine." Used since May 1, 1895.

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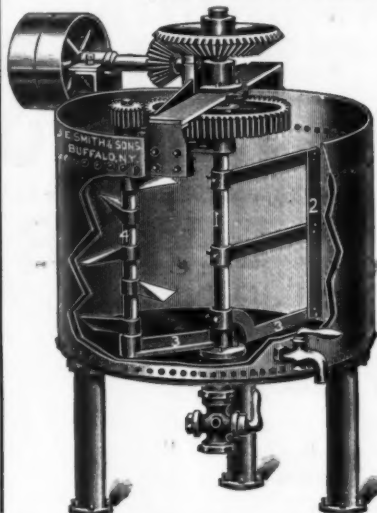
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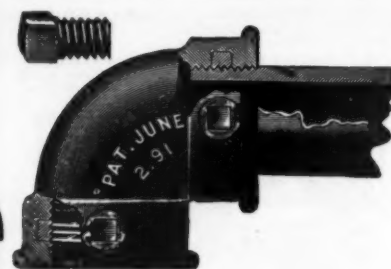
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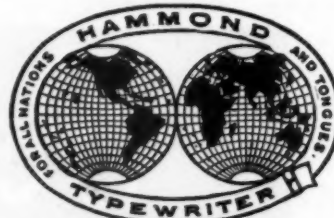
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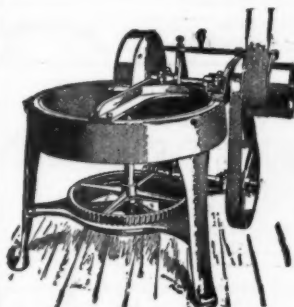
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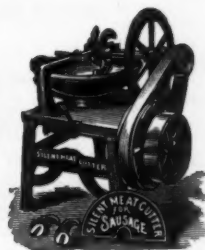


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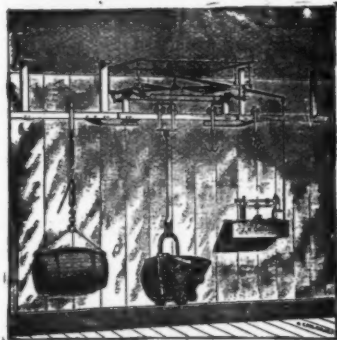
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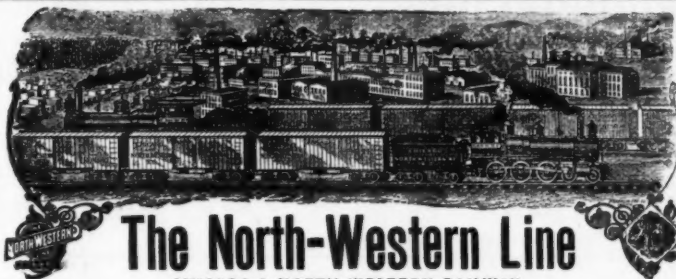
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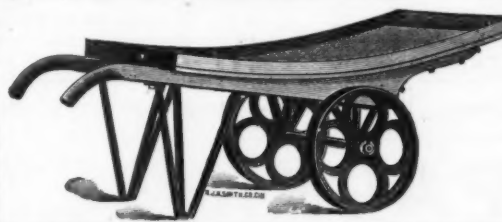
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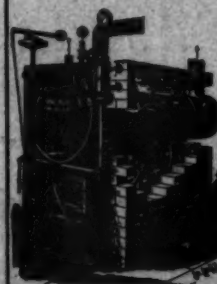
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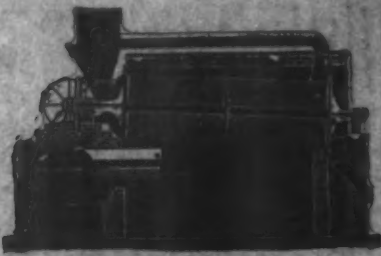
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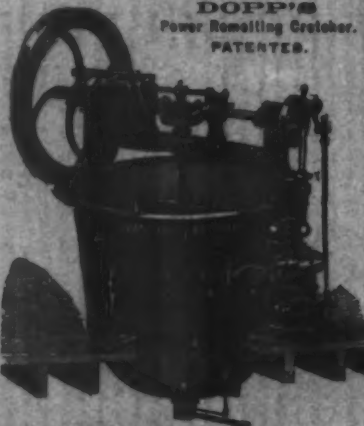
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